HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,013—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. I. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	14th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5595	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. I. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,
ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. I. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th ,,
M. I. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th ,,
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. I. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	9th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th ,,
M. I. EGYPT	7912	J. R. London	23rd ,,
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	30th ,,
M. I. MARMORA	10000	G. I. Langborne	6th Feb.
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th ,,
M. I. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th ,,
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	27th ,,

The Steamers marked M. I. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

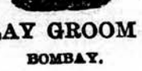
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected. SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured. RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates. PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes. HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application. PASSENGERS met on arrival. BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks. PACKAGES cleared or shipped. CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,530	Flaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
HERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	5,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,049	22nd Jan. 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MAR QUIS NAOQUIEREM	T. Rasovich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Rampon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "GOALPARA," 2,200 tons, on TUESDAY, the 10th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuwait, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 1st Dec., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "BANCOORA," 3,000 tons, on or about 4th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO	to	Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) LIVERPOOL, MARSEILLES, PORT SAID CAPE TOWN, DURBAN, S. A. and JOHANNESBURG S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Mural	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	Not Fixed.	
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,880	O. Canepa	14th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Relsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzino	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 230.

F. CROCCO, Agent,
Esplanade Road, N

FASHIONABLE NOVELTIES FOR LADIES.

GOLD CHATELAINE BAGS AND CHAIN PURSES.

LARGE SIZE, 18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 400, Rs. 420, Rs. 560, and Rs. 850
SMALLER SIZE ,, ,, Rs. 185, Rs. 195, Rs. 225, and Rs. 285

PLAIN GOLD FRAME or SET WITH FINE PEARLS, TURQUOISES, AND RUBIES.

INSPECTION INVITED.

We hold Photographs at the disposal of Up-country Residents.

CHAIN PURSES CHARMS. Suitable for wear on Muff Chains or Bracelets.

18 CARAT GOLD, Rs. 16-8.

SEE OUR GOLD MUFF CHAINS

at Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 125.

ALSO

OUR FINE LINE OF NECKLETS and LOCKETS TO MATCH

CURRENT LINES.

CHAIN BRACELETS, BANGLES, LACE PINS, TWIN BROOCHES, AT POPULAR PRICES.

WEST END WATCH CO.

11, HORNBY ROAD, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

ST. MARTIN'S PULMONARY BALSAM. The unfailing REMEDY for COUGH, COLD and ASTHMA. Possesses Demulcent and Balsamic properties. Ans. 12 & Re. 1-4.

F. S. MADON & Co.
170, Shaik Memon St, Bombay.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	... ...	Rs. 16	8 per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	... ...	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	... ...	,, 11	10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	,, 17	10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	... ...	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	... ...	,, 10	11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	... ...	,, 17	7 ,, ,,
,,	II	... ...	,, 13	8 ,, ,,
,,	III	... ...	,, 11	14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	.. ..	,, 16	8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	... ...	,, 13	2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	... ...	,, 11	10 ,, ,,

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
,,	Especiales	,, 17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes	,, 19/12	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
,,	Graciosos	,, 13/8	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

LAWSON'S ASBESTOS BOILER COVERING COMPOSITIONS.

MOST SUITABLE FOR COATING MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE AND STATIONARY BOILERS.

COVERING CAPACITY PER TON:

"ARROW" BRAND, 400 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick,
"INVINCIBLE" BRAND, 330 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.
"CHALLENGE" BRAND, 280 superficial square feet, 2 inches thick.

W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
AGENTS, BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

MARCKS & CO'S.
UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. ,, 24 ,, ,, 26 ,, ,,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

APOLLO BUNDER
RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M.,

from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HUXLEY'S "MUSAFFI" SALVE,
ANNIHILATES PAIN IN FIVE MINUTES,

CURES Pain of all kinds in the Limbs and Soulders; Cracks, Fissures, Indolent Sores, Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Stiff Joints.

RELIEVES Headaches, Stomachaches, Migraines, Cold on the Chest, Mosquito and Insect Bites and all painful symptoms.

SOLD IN TINS,

Which can be sent by Post, 12 annas, Plus 3 Annas for V. P. P.

BOMBAY AGENTS:—

ESAFALLY HIPTOLLA,
ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.
UP-COUNTRY AGENTS WANTED.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 4TH, AND TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, NOV. 5TH.

(For the first time in India.)

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY NEXT, 6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY NEXT, NOVEMBER 9TH AND 10TH,

THE FARCICAL COMEDY

"FACING THE MUSIC."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co. Each evening at 9-30 PRECISELY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her arrival on the 3rd instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their CARGO landed at Victoria Dock, No. 3. Shed.

All Claims for Damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the steamer on the 17th instant, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. CROCCO, Agent, Rubattino Company.

No. 23, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited separately for the STEVEDORING and DUBASHING WORK of the Clan Line Steamers from 1st January, 1904, for one year or alternatively for two years. Forms of Tender may be obtained from the Undersigned and Tenders must be lodged with them not later than 11th instant.

FINLAY MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd November, 1903.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RESIDENT ENGINEER'S OFFICE.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to 12 NOON on 15th November, 1903, for the REBUILDING of the 82a Face Wall in the Stores Yard of this Company at Colaba.

Specifications may be obtained and plans inspected at the Office of the Undersigned on payment of a fee of Rupees Five.

E. H. YOUNG, Resident Engineer, Bombay Division.

General Offices, Bombay.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on THURSDAY, the 12th November, 1903, for the ERECTION, CONSTRUCTION and COMPLETION of Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co.'s NEW OFFICE PREMISES in Hornby Road, Bombay.

All information in connection with the drawings, specification, &c., may be obtained on application to the Undersigned at his Office, No. 2, Green Street, Bombay, on or after Tuesday, the 3rd Instant.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,500, to be forfeited in the event of Tenderers refusing to sign the Contract.

Messrs. A. H. Wheeler & Co. do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

CHARLES F. STEVENS, Architect.

2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd November, 1903

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT NOTICE.

No. 6.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the STOREKEEPER-GENERAL, SUPPLY and TRANSPORT, at Bombay, up to 12 NOON, on each of the dates fixed against each, for contracts as specified below.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above Officer up to 4 o'clock P.M., on the date of opening of Tenders except SUNDAYS and HOLIDAYS.

No Tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above Officer on payment of rupee one for each tender form.

Description of Articles.	Stations where required.	Estimated requirements.	Period of Contract. From	Period of Contract. To	Amount of Earnest-money.	Date on which Tenders will be received.
Brushes of sorts..	Bombay and different stations mentioned in the Schedule.	As provided for in the Schedule.	31st Mar. 1905 and 1907.		As provided for in the Tender.	13th Nov. 1903.
Water Bottle Zinc			1st April 1904.	31st Mar. 1905.		16th do.
Arrowroot						20th do.
Puttie cloth with selvage edges,						25th do.
Putties, chaki ...						
Coir cleaned						27th do.
Pottery Articles..			31st Mar. 1905 and 1907.			30th do.

H. N. YOUNG, Lieutenant, Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Bombay.

Office of the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Bombay, 3rd October, 1903.

THE KARACHI ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Shams Muzil, Hummam Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1903, at 3-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive, adopt and confirm the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1903.
2. To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation.
4. To elect a Chairman of the Board for the ensuing year.
5. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., as Auditors of the Company.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and fix their remuneration.
7. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Agents,

Bombay, 30th October, 1903.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to the eleventh November, 1903, both days inclusive.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY for the official year ending 31st March, 1905, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co.

Forms of tender, giving details, may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Nagpur Central Provinces, on payment of Rs. 4.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores and Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY, 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office, No. 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 4th January 1904 at noon.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, will be communicated to intending tenderers by the Undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be made by 15th March, 1904.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order, D. B. CRITCHLEY, Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P., 2nd November, 1903.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

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Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards behind the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Papers Gold, Silver, Merchandise, etc

WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Rawalpindi,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

DRAFTS ON EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 10,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 10,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

THE HON. THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance at call under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000: but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October),

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 10th July, 1903.

DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.
DON'T COUGH.

There is absolutely no remedy so speedy and effectual. One Lozenge alone gives relief. Sure in action, and can be taken by the most delicate.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES
KEATING'S LOZENGES

If you cannot sleep for coughing, one KEATING'S LOZENGES will set you right. They at once check the cough and remove the cause.

EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE
EASILY CURE

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold everywhere in bottles by all Chemists.

THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.
THE WORST COUGH.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE CAWNPORE LEATHER GOODS, MANUFACTURED BY THE LATE WENSE TANNERY.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms (where the stock has been taken for sale) the remaining stock-in-trade of the Bombay Depot of the Wense Tannery consisting of saddles and saddlery, pair harness, tonga harness, large stock of horse collars, also leather boots and shoes (plain and fancy) and a large assortment of miscellaneous leather goods.

The above is on view.

On a date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the top floor of John Connon High School, opposite the Queen's Statue, Esplanade Road, Fort, the valuable and handsome substantial made teak and blackwood household furniture, best plate, ware, crockery and glassware, sweet-toned piano, windproof lamps, Persian carpet, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of A. D. SHANKS Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT POONA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at Appolo Street, Fort, Bombay, by order of E. W. NOBLE Esquire, the Special Commissioner appointed by the High Court of Bombay in suit No. 1 of 1901, in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree absolute for sale made in the same suit on 15th October, 1903, all the right, title and interests of Ardesir Hormusji Tadivala, now an insolvent, in the following immoveable properties of his father situate at Poona,

AT CIVIL LINES, POONA, IN THE DISTRICT OF POONA AND REGISTRATION SUBDISTRICT OF HAVELI AND WITHIN THE LIMIT OF MALL.

FIRSTLY.—A piece of land registered in Survey No. 107, admeasuring about three acres and eighteen goonthas land tax Rupees five and annas four with two bungalows and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No 111 Civil Lines Poona and bounded as follows:—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of Survey No. 108, on the North land of Survey No 110, and on the South by Railway compound wall.

SECONDLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No 111 admeasuring about two acres and two goonthas land tax rupees three and annas two with a bungalow and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 113 Civil Lines Poona and bounded as follows:—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of Survey No. 108, on the North land of Survey No 110, and on the South by land of Survey No. 112

THIRDLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No 112, admeasuring about one acre and twenty seven goonthas land tax rupees three and annas twelve with a bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under Survey No, 114 Civil Lines Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of survey No, 115, on the South by land of Survey No, 111 and on the North by land of Survey No 113.

FOURTHLY.—A piece of land registered unde Survey No.113 admeasuring about two acres nine goonthas land tax rupees seven and bounded as follows:—On the East by private roadway, on the West by land of Survey No, 115, on the South by land of Survey No, 112 and on the North by land of Survey No, 114,

FIFTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 114 admeasuring about three acres and two goonthas land tax rupees seven and annas eight with a bungalow and buildings thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No, 115 Civil Lines Poona, and bounded as follows:—On the East by the private roadway, on the West by the land of Survey No, 115 on the South by land of Survey No. 113, and on the North by land of Survey No. 118.

SIXTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 118 admeasuring nine acres and twenty-eight goonthas land tax rupees twenty-eight and annas eight and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey No. 119, Sub No. 7 and property of Shaik Adam Isoobhai, on the West by land of Survey No. 116 and 177, on the South by land of Survey No. 114 and on the North by River Mulla Mutha.

SEVENTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 119 admeasuring about two acres and thirty-one goonthas land tax rupees eight with bungalow and buildings thereon and gun ground and assessed by the Municipality under No. 177 and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey No. 119, on the West by private roadway, on the South by land of Survey No, 103 next hereinafter described and on the North by land of Survey No. 119 sub No. 6, being the property of Shaik Isoobhai Bora.

EIGHTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No 103 admeasuring about one acre and eight goonthas land tax rupees one and annas eight with bungalow and buildings thereon and assessed by the Municipality under No 118 and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey No, 119, on the West by Private Roadway, on the South by Public Road and on the North by the property hereinbefore seventhly described.

NINTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No.102 admeasuring about one acre and thirty-six goonthas land tax rupees two and annas eight with bungalow and buildings thereon and assessed by the Municipality under No. 122 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property next hereinafter described, on the West by land of Survey No. 103 known as Ruby Hall, on the South by Public Road known as Bund Road and on the North by old race course.

TENTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No. 102, admeasuring about one acre and thirty-six goonthas land tax rupees three with bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No, 123 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Shunkar Pandurang known as Phoenix Lodge, on the West by land of Survey No. 101, bungalow No. 122, hereinbefore described, on the South by Bund Road and on the North by old race course.

ELEVENTHLY.—A piece of land registered under Survey No, 100 and Sub No. 2, admeasuring about nine goonthas land tax annas two and Survey No. 101 Sub No. 2 admeasuring seven goonthas land tax annas two with bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No. 125 and bounded as follows:—On the East by land of Survey No, 78, the property of Shunkar Pandurang and now owned by Hariprasad Ratanram Desai, on the West by land of Survey No. 101, and 100, Sub No, 1 the property of Shunkar Pandurang known as Phoenix Lodge, on the South by the Bund Road and on the North by old race course,

PROPERTY IN HAVELI TALUKA, WITHIN THE LIMIT OF MUNGERY VILLAGE

TWELFTHLY.—A piece of land known as Maharki land registered under Survey No. 32 admeasuring three acres and thirty one goonthas land; tax rupees six with bungalow and buildings thereon assessed by the Municipality under No 199 and stables and chawls thereon assessed by the Municipality No. 200 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the property of Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, on the West by the property of Bholagir Mangir, on the South by Public Road leading from City to Ghorpuri Lines, and on the North partly by the property of Hajee Cassum Juma and partly by Public Road.

THIRTEENTHLY.—A piece of land situate at Lanowli in the village of Tungarli, taluka Maval, Survey No 99, measuring about four acres.

FOURTEENTHLY.—A piece of land situate at Taluka Khed, in the village of Seroli land Survey No. 189, measuring 2 acres and eleven goonthas.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs, Smitham Bland and Noble, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order,
1 English built rubber tyred Ralli-cart.
1 second-hand strong victoria, suitable for a single horse.
1 strong bay arab horse, aged, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong grey arab pony, goes well in saddle,
1 varnished dog-cart, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW KNOWN AS BARTY HOUSE AT PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p. m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Annie Barty, sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following property:—

All that freehold piece or parcel of land or ground, with the large bungalow, out houses, stables, &c., standing thereon, situate on the west side of Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, containing by admeasurement 6,389 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the north by the property of the late Mr. Rahimtoola Mahomed Seyani on or towards the south by the property of Mr. Rustamji Merwanjee Patel, on or towards the east by Pedder Road, and on or towards the west by the property of the late Sir D M. Petit, Bart, and which said premises are registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No, 466 and new No 2425, and assessed by the Municipality under No. 2230, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. EVANS AND FRASERS.

(Next to the Currency Building.)

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 4 P.M.

All the materials for removal of the said building at Esplanade Road, Fort, and next to the Currency Bank Building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th November, 1903.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£88 7-16	= unchanged
3 do. Reduced	97 3-4	= do
3½ do, Indian Sterling Loan	£101 1-2	= do
3½ per cent, Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 7-8	= do

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 1-2	= — 1-8
6 months hence	27	= — 1-8
Spot in New York	59 1-2	= — 1-4

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	= — 1-2
Berlin "	20·42 3-4	= — 1-4
New York Demand	4·84 1-4	= — 1-2

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4 per ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	= do
" " " "	3 7-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	4 1-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-2 pr ct	= + 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 7-8 pr ct	= — 1-8
7 day market loans	3 3-8 pr ct	= — 1-3

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £225,000.

Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 1 1-3d.

Wheat.—White Karachi, Nov.-Dec. Buyers, 29s. Red Karachi, Nov.-Dec, Buyers, 29s. 6d.

Rapeseed.—Yellow Cawnpore, Nov.-Dec. Sellers, 34s. 6d.
Do. Brown. Oct.-Nov. Sellers, 32s. = Tone quiet but steady.

Linseed Bold Oct.-Nov. Sellers, 35s. 7 1-2d. = Tone easier.

Coffee in New York 6 1-8 = unchanged.

Arrivals—Steamers Imani and Euterpe.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed easier. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 7,000 bales. Spot 5·78 plus 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 22,000 bales. Arrivals closed easier.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·40	5·42	5·44	5·46
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged
Mar.-April.	April-May.	May-June	June-July
5·43	5·45	5·45	5·44
unchanged	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	63,000	bales.
Do. last year	61,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	15,900	"
Do. do Continent	55,000	"
Mid-Uplands	10·50	= 10
Futures, month of Dec.	10·31	= 15
Do. do. March	10·29	= 16

New York markets closed to-morrow.

In New Orleans—

Spot	10	— 1-4
Futures, month of Feb.	10·15	
Do. do, May	10·27	
Tone at close	steady.	

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 2nd November, 1903:—

Cotton	1,471 bales.
Wheat	21,418 cwts.
Linseed	3,490 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	9,199 "
Gingelly seed	10,130 "
Poppy seed	1,384 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castor seed	6,292 "
Rice	193 "
Myrabollams	454 "
Cottonseed	3,515 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	Is. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand	Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight	Is. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	Is. 4 7-16d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-2
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	134 1-2
Shanghai 30 do do	185
Japan 30 do do	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·9
1st Settlement	98·7

Money Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	2	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore "	" 5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat "	" 5	15	0
poppyseed:—Tone firm.			
Ready	6	5	6 to 6 6
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31-8 per cwt
Club No. 1	" 31 "
Hard Red	" 24-4 "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone,—Quiet but steady.

Estimated sales	6,000	bales.
Imports	50,000	"

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·46	5·44	5·44	5·43
—4	—4	—3	—3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
5·43	5·42	5·42	5·41
—3	—3	—3	—3

July.-Aug.
5·40

COTTON.—The market is easier and prices have given way somewhat. There is some demand from Mills for ready Cotton, but the business in New Crop from Exporters has not been so large, or so general. Damangaum Poolgaum is most enquired for, and good Broach and M.-G. Bengals have also been taken. "Sutta" rates close at Rs. 231 for Good Broach and Rs. 174 1-2 for Fully Good Bengals.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats steady.

Good Dhollerah ..... Nil.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

3 1-8 per cent. Consols	Nil.
8 per cent. Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent, Sterling Loan	Nil.
3 1-2 per cent, Rupee Papers	55 7-8
Bar Silver	27 1-2

The sum of about £325,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 24th October 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 24th Oct. 1903— G I P R system...	2,11,196	3,33,053	3,760	5,48,009
I M R do ...	72,999	79,881	458	1,53,338
Total.....	2,84,195	4,12,934	4,218	7,01,347
Actuals for corresponding week ending 25th Oct. 1902— G I P R system...	2,11,018	3,79,976	12,184	6,03,176
I M R do ..	57,416	98,246	4,392	1,60,054
Total.....	2,68,434	4,78,222	16,582	7,63,236
Increase or Decrease... (G I P R	+ 180	— 46,923	— 8,424	— 55,167
(I M R...	+ 15,583	— 18,365	— 3,940	— 6,722

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 17th October 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,09,800	1,60,000	4,000	2,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	236	347	9	592
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	14,80,598	17,60,787	43,440	32,84,825
Total for 16 weeks...	15,89,698	19,20,787	47,440	35,57,825
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,05,169	1,57,158	751	2,43,078
Per mile of Ry. do.	228	297	3	527
Total to corresponding date do.	15,13,454	19,75,130	34,661	35,23,246

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 29,922
Do. to date ..... " 33,579

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

ALLEN—October 27, at 8, Kent Gardens, Ealing, to Mr and Mrs B C Allen, a son.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WALLER—BENSON—November 2, at the Cathedral, Bombay, Alfred Waller, Captain, Indian Army, second son of late Lt-Col W F Waller, V C, Bombay S. C, to Mary Ethel, youngest daughter of late Major-General Benson, Madras S. C.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 10·34m., 11.13a. Low water, 4·23m. 4·36a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Vacation Sitting of the Insolvent Debtors' Court.

Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company.

UNDRIA STREET FAIR.—The annual Undria Street fair near Two Tanks, Bellasis Road, Bombay, takes place this evening.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Hiroshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 6 the instant. Parcel mail for Japan close at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

DEPARTURE TO BHOPAL.—Nawab Nasrulakhan of Bhopal, who came on 29th October to see her Highness the Begum of Bhopal and suite off to Mecca, returned to Bhopal with his twenty-five followers on Monday.

FATAL BURNS.—Khatizabi, a Mahomedan girl, aged 8, while running past a lamp in her father's house in Ali Umar Street, got her clothes accidentally on fire, and she was burnt about the body in consequence. She died of the injuries on Monday.

THEFT IN WELLINGTON LINES.—Dr. R. Row has reported to the Bombay Police the theft from his house in Wellington Lines of a watch and chain and certain other articles of jewellery attached to it, collectively valued at Rs. 500, on or about Sunday morning.

MR. RAVI VARMA IN BOMBAY.—After an absence of about three years, Mr. Ravi Varma, the eminent native painter and artist, has arrived on a short visit to Bombay, and is putting up at the house of a friend in Kalbadevi Road. Mr. Ravi Varma, who is closely related to the ruling prince of Travancore, is likely to stay here till the month of December next.

MUSIC AT MESSRS W. B. GREEN & Co.—By kind permission of Captain Codrington the band of the 123rd Outram's Rifles will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Fredille, Bandmaster, at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co., commencing at 7 p. m. to-day:—

March ....Under the Double Eagle ..Wagner.
Overture ...Banditar Streiche .....Suppe.
Valse .....Tondore .....Waldteufel.
Selection ...The Frenchmaid .....Walter Slaughter.
Oleoe Solo...The Stars of the Night ....Taylor.
Selection ...Carmen .....Bizzit.
Sereoita....The Jewel of Asia .....Philp.

FATAL AMUSEMENT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Draoup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Giles of the Arms and Explosives Department charged Fida Hosen Isabhoy, a petty shop-keeper in Rajanna's Chawl near the Byculla Club, with manufacturing explosives without a license. On the 23rd October some of the fireworks exploded and injured Husenbi, aged 16, accused's wife, and Hazarabi, a girl aged 6. They were removed to the Jamshedji Jejeebhoy Hospital, where Husenbi, whose thigh was shattered, died some time after. Accused's defence was that he had made the explosive balls to amuse himself during Dewali time. He was fined Rs. 25.

FINED FOR MAKING A FALSE COMPLAINT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mathambee, a woman of ill repute, was charged before Mr. Karson das Chhabildas, at the instance of one Rajbhai Adamjee, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of silver anklets. Mr. Dadysett, Barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Valinkar defended the accused. The complainant stated that he lent the pair of anklets to the accused, who wanted to use them on a festive occasion. When he went to demand back the ornaments the accused not only denied all knowledge of them, but pretended not to know him at all. The defence was that the ornaments were made for the accused at the expense of another person, according to the special measurement of her feet, and that they were presented to her. The complainant could produce no evidence to support his story. The Magistrate disbelieved it and fined the complainant Rs. 30, which amount was to be awarded as compensation to the accused.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuna Gully, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	1	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,		2	16
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada,	0	0	19
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	0	7
Total	4	3	75
Total plague deaths to date	263,411	215,506	
Same date last year	31	22	106

INOCULATION.

On the 2nd November the plague prophylactic was issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, as under:—Sehore, 501 and 502 doses; Indore, 503; and Bangalore 204 doses.

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 520 as against 695 during the previous week. Of the total numbers 48 died of plague which showed an increase of 16 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 695 which included 125 deaths from plague.

PRINCE EDWARD and one of his younger brothers were being entertained by a gentleman who had not quite gauged the desires of his young hearers, and had rather outrun their small patience. When the end of the long story came, the elder boy turned to the younger and said "Smile!"

NINETY-FIVE per cent. of the coal imported into Genoa comes from Wales and England. This goes into the interior, but the port of Genoa requires two million tons per annum, and the demand is increasing. In 1898 twenty tons of American coal were imported, while in 1902 nearly 100,000 tons arrived.

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Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath.

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Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Tuesday.—The barometer changes have been small and unimportant, and the distribution of pressure is very much the same as yesterday. The most important feature is relatively low and uniform pressure conditions over the Bay. Northerly winds are reported from Bengal, Orissa and the North Madras coasts. Thunderstorms have given moderate to heavy showers in the Deccan and few showers have fallen in South India, the East Coast and Burma. Bellary has received 6½ inches, Kurnool 3, Bhamo 2½, Bijapur and Akyab 1½, and Raichur one. Humidity and cloud have both increased in the Deccan and rain is again likely in that division during the next 24 hours and showers in the East Coast and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·94	NNW	8	80·1	65·7	53	...	0·00	—0·05
Jask	29·91	E	6	87·3	72·2	70	...	0·00	—0·14
Muscat	29·86	NW	2	84·4	80·1	87	...	0·02	—0·37
Aden	29·80	ENE	17	89·3	75·9	73	...	0·00	—9·27
Lahore	29·86	Calm	2	93·9	57·6	27	...	0·02	—2·19
Sirsa	29·93	SE	2	91·3	60·1	32	...	0·01	+1·19
Delhi	29·94	E	2	89·7	61·4	70	...	0·30	—11·99
Agra	29·92	NE	2	90·5	57·4	62	...	0·30	—2·78
Cawnpore	29·92	NNE	1	89·3	61·0	74	...	0·00	—3·04
Allahabad	29·92	Calm	1	87·1	61·5	59	...	0·00	+3·71
Jhansi	29·94	ENE	1	90·7	65·4	71	...	0·10	—1·51
Jacobabad	29·93	Calm	0	100·0	57·4	72	...	0·00	—0·19
Karachi	29·96	Calm	7	89·8	70·2	67	...	0·00	—2·37
Jeypore	29·94	Calm	2	93·2	61·4	55	...	0·00	—1·26
Ajmere	29·95	Calm	4	89·4	61·7	63	...	0·05	+1·55
Deesa	29·91	E	5	88·6	62·0	51	...	19·38	—4·03
Ahmedabad	29·90	N	1	90·2

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Indigo Blue Serges and all other colours from Rs. 2-6 to Rs. 4-8 per yard, 54" wide.
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THE CHALLENGE
TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.
The seven days fixed for the contest has lapsed and Mr. PEELE must carry out his Lecturing Engagements at Broach, Ahmedabad and elsewhere this and next week.
The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.
Now once more to business.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4, 1903.

THE TRANSVAAL SINCE THE WAR.

A welcome counterblast to the highly-coloured representations of the Irreconcilables in South Africa is afforded us by a Repatriation Officer who has written to the "Times" a series of articles on the "Transvaal since the War." After describing the condition of the country when hostilities ceased, the work which then faced the administration, and the manner in which that work was faced and carried out, the writer gives us an idea of the present condition of the country and its inhabitants; then discusses the future. The policy of looking upon the Boer as a British subject from the moment he became one has been carried out from the beginning, and Great Britain can rest content with her work of re-settling the former inhabitants of her new colonies. That is the burden of his lay. He does not seek to deny that there are still irreconcilables, but he endeavours to believe them to be merely temporary irreconcilables, though their number is considerable. They are led by clever men and their attitude is hidden by an outward mask of passive acceptance. So long as anything can be got out of the government their true feeling will be kept in check, but once they have obtained all they think possible they may be expected to show their hands. Thus the Repatriation Officer confirms our correspondent, who, some time ago, told us of the unrest engendered by unprincipled agitators not only in the newly acquired colonies but in Cape Colony and Natal. Agitators, as either individuals or as a class, require to be firmly handled. They require governing with the greatest firmness, writes the "Times" correspondent, and any indication of sedition or of open disloyalty must be instantly suppressed. It is only by firm, though scrupulously just, handling that these quondam irreconcilables will in time fall in with the rest. But if they are allowed a free hand and open sedition is winked at, they will become a source of considerable political trouble in the future. "Ireland," exclaimed one of them, "we will give more trouble than twenty Irelands." Any attempt to bring about the realisation of this dream must be taken in hand directly it manifests itself, while it is still in the bud and before it can take root. Then all will be well. But if it be left for a moment the task will be more difficult, for though the dream of a Great Afrikander Republic, established by the sword, has been thrust aside, the disloyal still believe in one as the outcome of systematic political intrigue.

We learn that these dreamers have already begun to sow the seed of discontent amongst the otherwise well-disposed inhabitants. They have spread the belief that the seeming magnanimity and generosity of the government is but a sign of weakness. The Indian frontier tribesman had begun to believe that: but he soon discovered his mistake. Like them the Boers are asked to believe that our attitude towards them is engendered by a fear that some day, if not well treated, they may rise again and tread Great Britain under foot once and for all. Their misleaders, further, are alleged to preach that although the Government have done much for them, in so doing they have cunningly tied a millstone of debt round their necks and thus obtained a hold upon their lands and possessions. So long as the Boers are made to understand that Great Britain means to be master there is hope. Once they are led to doubt this the mischief will be done. "Once they feel that they can get the whip hand," writes the Repatriation Officer, "good-bye to the fusion of races and brotherhood theory," and he cites the state of Cape Colony as a fair warning of the truth of this contention. In that Colony he shows disloyalty to be still rampant, the principal political question being purely of a racial nature, and the victory of the Bond in the coming election would mean a serious menace to British interests throughout South Africa. Yet we are assured that the future of South Africa does not depend on the Boers, though they are undoubtedly an important factor. If they are wise they will settle down and accept things as they come. It is satisfactory to find that although mistakes have been made much is being done for the building up of the Federated States of South Africa. Whereas the first trek, made by Repatriation officers, revealed nothing but devastation, desolation, block-houses, and barbed wire; the last one discovered houses built up, cattle, horses, and live-stock of all descriptions grazing on the veldt; immense tracts of ground ploughed up; roads and drifts repaired; out-lying towns, formerly in ruins, now not only rebuilt and prosperous but growing with extraordinary rapidity; all the paraphernalia of local Government, prospectors and others, bent on the development of the country; schools full of happy children; settlers full of courage, enterprise, and hope; settlements of Dutch and British, side by side, determined to take their part in the building up of successful communities.

It is gratifying to find, despite endeavours to prolong and develop disaffection, there is a bright side of the picture. The Boer, generally, has appreciated the policy of looking upon him as a British subject the moment he became one, and that the average Boer has a distinct feeling of gratitude—discounted only by the uncertainty of the future. He need have no fear as to the future if he will but help to discountenance disloyalty in whatsoever form or from whatsoever source it springs. The cause of their uneasiness appears to arise from the fact that the majority are in debt to the Government, and that are anxious as to how far their share of the free gift of three millions will get them out of debt. Upon this point the "Times" correspondent offers some sound words of advice. He urges that the manner in which this work is carried out will determine the attitude to be adopted by the greater proportion of the Boer population, and that it must be accomplished with the most scrupulous fairness and the utmost tact, above all no promise made by us must remain unfulfilled. So long as we carry out our professed principles of integrity and fair-play we need not anticipate trouble; but if once their confidence in us be lost "it will be well-nigh impossible to regain it." The correspondent, however, proposes some heroic measures towards securing confidence, which we cannot for a moment suppose we may expect to see adopted. He would give back the thirty millions which Government will eventually receive from the Transvaal as a contribution towards the expenses of the war, on the understanding that the whole of the amount be used for a well-devised scheme of land settlement. Although this might mean little to the British taxpayer and much to the future of South Africa, we doubt if the British taxpayer would willingly concur in the proposal. South Africa has already cost him as much as he believes it to be worth, and until the resources of the country have proved themselves to be as great as he has imagined he will probably keep his pockets closely buttoned. If the labour problem were solved and the country begin to pay its way he might be more easily managed. Until that time we fear the Boer and the South African colonist generally will receive but little more voluntary help from the Mother Country.

India and the Fiscal Question. MR. CHAMBERLAIN has no desire to include India in his tariff proposals, but there are others who consider that the position of this country would permit a departure from its present fiscal policy in order to achieve results which are not entirely in the interests of India. Dundee, for instance, is anxious that a duty should be imposed on the export of raw jute from India to countries outside the British Empire. Representations have been made to Mr. Chamberlain on the subject, but he has replied cautiously that before going further into the matter he would like to know the expert opinion both at home and in India. The case for the export duty as put forward by the representatives of the Dundee Jute Industry is that Dundee has suffered by the development of the industry at Calcutta and on the continent of Europe. The competition of Calcutta cannot, of course, be directly interfered with, because it depends upon conditions which cannot be obtained elsewhere; but it is a grievance that the growth of jute manufactures in continental countries has been fostered by the erection of a wall of protective tariffs. While the factories in foreign countries have been increasing no advance has been made in Great Britain, and it is declared that the future before the trade is not bright. Something requires to be done, and it is urged that the proposed export duty on the raw material going out of the empire would not injure the interests of the Calcutta industry. It is for the Calcutta manufacturers and the Bengal growers of jute to say whether it would or not. Last year 1,659,261 bales of the raw material worth £1,344,885 were exported from India to European countries other than the United Kingdom. The latter took a quantity in excess of this, namely 1,746,600 bales, worth £3,530,000, of which about a third was shipped again to the continent. The effect of the foreign duties on British jute manufactures was, however, seen in the comparatively small amount of such goods which found their way to continental countries. It represented a value of £127,400 while the imposts of the same class of goods into the United Kingdom during the year amounted to £204,275. In the matter of jute growing India is in an exceptionally strong position. In no other country can the combination of conditions necessary for its cultivation be found, and we, therefore, enjoy a monopoly of this natural product. The imposition of an export duty on this raw material would, therefore, not have any directly prejudical effect on Indian interests, and it is possible that it would be a help to a British industry. If the duty created a lessened demand in other countries—a result which is not bound to follow—this would be equalised by the increased demand in Great Britain due to greater activity in the home factories. That is what would appear to be the direct result of the imposition of the proposed duty. But in fiscal matters it is necessary to look somewhat beyond the interests of a single industry. There is a good deal of talk just now of retaliation, and though India's position in regard to her foreign trade relations is in many respects one of strength Great Britain has still some foreign trade which can be subject to reprisals. There is some danger of this fact being lost sight of in the present tendency to take short views,

American Exploration in Abyssinia. FOR some time past the capitalists of the United States have had their eyes upon the Blue Nile as a possible trade route, and it will be remembered that some time ago an American traveller undertook the exploration of this river with a view to ascertaining if it could be turned to account as an inlet to Abyssinia. Mr. MacMillan has recently given his experiences, and these are very interesting both from the point of view of the explorer and of the trader. During his voyage he was wrecked amid the upper Nile rapids and he had many escapes which would have deterred a less intrepid traveller. The journey was accomplished in steel punts, four of which were used for the purposes of the expedition. The river varied greatly in width and in many places, Mr. MacMillan states, was alive with crocodiles and hippopotami. At the rapids, as already mentioned, the party were wrecked, and they spent a miserable time encamped on the rocky banks of the river. Eventually they had to return to the capital where Mr. MacMillan saw the Emperor obtained his permission to make another attempt. The Emperor did not favour the scheme but promised his assistance. Eventually, success was obtained, but unfortunately Mr. MacMillan does not say anything as to the possibilities of utilizing the river for trading purposes. However, he seems to be fairly well satisfied with the results of his undertaking, for in December he intends to make the journey again from Khartoum to the Abyssinian capital, this time in a steam launch. About the trade of the country Mr. MacMallan's information is interesting though rather surprising. He says that the bulk of the trade is already in American hands. The principal import is white cotton sheeting which every Abyssinian wears, and all of this comes from the United States. He also states that there does not appear to be much opportunity for further development in this trade as the supply has already reached its maximum. He thinks there may be some chance for the American oil trader. At present this commodity is imported wholly from Russia. He winds up by the statement that there is as a matter of fact no money in the country. The Abyssinians do no work, and, therefore, cannot be expected to be able to spend much money. However, it seems surprising that the Bombay manufacturer has not thought of this market. Indian cotton could be supplied to Abyssinia at a cheaper rate than the American production, and there is little doubt that there would be any difficulty on the score of quality. It seems rather a far-fetched idea that the trade of a country like Abyssinia should have been monopolised by American exporters, and it is another example of the necessity for a sharp look out. The further development of the scheme which Mr. MacMillan is now piloting will be watched with considerable interest, though it is to be feared that if it be carried through, the American trader will not be any great gainer, for if Mr. MacMillan's statement as to the possibilities of trade development be correct the Americans would be bound to lose by any degree of competition that might creep into the country. With increased facilities for trading it is hardly likely that the European dealer would allow himself to be shut out altogether, and a new route such as this would give him just the opportunity which he requires.

The Crops in India. THE reports from the agricultural districts continue satisfactory. The rainfall has been good in Madras and sufficient in other parts of India, and complaints as to the water supply have been very few. Madras cultivators are still engaged with ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding, and they report that the standing crops are in good condition. The only districts from which complaints of damage come are Godavari, Cuddapah, and Kistna. Excessive rain and floods have caused injury to the crops in those districts. In Bengal the sowing of the spring crops is still in progress. The standing winter rice crop is doing well, although in a few places occasional showers will still be needed for the benefit of the growing plants. Harvesting is occupying the attention of the agriculturists of the United Provinces, and cotton picking and the sowing of the poppy has also commenced. Some damage owing to a heavy storm is reported. In the Punjab also the chief operations now proceeding are the picking of cotton, the harvesting of the autumn crop, and the sowing of the spring crops. The only parts of the province where the condition and prospects of the spring crops are not good are Delhi and Ferozepore. There the growing plants have suffered for want of sufficient rain. The cotton and sesamum crops have also been damaged in one district by insects and locusts. Sowing operations are proceeding in the North-West Frontier Provinces, where rain is badly wanted to enable agriculturists to proceed with their work. Harvesting and the preparation of the land are engaging the attention of the cultivators in the Central Provinces, where prospects are very good except in a few districts where locusts, grasshoppers, and other insects have caused some damage. In Central India cultivators are very busy and the crops are doing very well, although in parts of Indore, Bundelkhand, Malwa, and Bhopawar slight damage has been done by vermin and rain. In Kashmir, Nepal, Rajputana, Coorg, Mysore, and Hyderabad the outlook is all that could be desired. In Assam the plucking and manufacture of tea, ploughing for mustard, and the cutting of jute are in progress. The otturn of early rice is generally good, and the prospects of other crops are also satisfactory. In Burma conditions are good. The prices of food grains have not shown any remarkable tendency to rise or fall recently, and all over India there seems to be a sufficiency of water and fodder.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the outward mails of the 23rd ultimo, left Aden at 1 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a.m. on Saturday next.

COMMANDER T. H. Heming proceeded to Calcutta last night to join the Commission, which has been appointed to select a coaling place at Luff-Point.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Investigator, under Lieutenant Hickman, will sail to-day for Rangoon via Colombo. The Investigator will continue the survey of the southern coast of Burma.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 19th September amounted to Rs. 1,275, and the total earnings from 1st July to 19th September were Rs. 14,849.

WE learn from the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee which has in hand the arrangements to send a Native Indian Team to England next summer that his Highness the Gaekwar has given a donation of Rs. 500 towards the expenses of the tour.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 19th September amounted to Rs. 2,032, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 556. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th September were Rs. 26,264, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,420.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 19th September amounted to Rs. 8,315, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 490. Total earnings from 1st July to 19th September were Rs. 92,967 being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 10,203.

THE shareholders of the Naini Tal Brewery Co. just received an annual return on their investment of 16 per cent, while the Murree Brewery Co., with a capital of Rs. 18,00,000, has earned a net profit for the financial year just closed of no less than Rs. 5,37,701. Is it to be concluded from this that a considerable proportion of Mr. Atkins' extra 2d. a day has been spent in the canteen?

A DEAN'S GOOD STORIES.

DR. PIGOU'S NEW BOOK.

IT is a refreshing thing to see a Church dignitary throw away his stilts and come down to the level of his fellow men. Dean Pigou in the pulpit makes a striking figure, noble, dignified, inaccessible because exalted. When he doffs his gown and hood and puts on his slippers, and his feet on the fender in the cosy atmosphere of the study or a friend's smoking-room, he is no longer the cleric, but a fellow human being brimming over with the joy of life, careless as a boy, impetuous as a girl, with a fund of anecdote and personal reminiscence gathered from a wide experience of men and things.

A happy, joyous, old man, at peace with himself and the world, loving his kind and all created things ringing laughter in tears and tears in laughter, touching life at many points, and remaining unsoured, and looking out toward the West with the peace and glory of eventide. Dr. Pigou has done many good things in his life, In parish, cathedral mission, and retreats, he has comforted many weary hearts. But it may be questioned whether he has done anything so cheery and bracing as to send out into the world his two volumes of personal recollections—"Phases of My Life" and the volume now under notice.

At the close of the present volume he says: "I know from abundant and grateful testimony that my 'Phases of the Life' has found its way into many a sick room, and has lightened many and many a weary hour." We shall be much surprised if the same testimony is not given concerning "Odds and Ends." It is impossible to criticise or even adequately review a book so full of good nature, counsels grave and gay, aphorisms, jokes, and wise reflections. It will whet the appetite of our readers, and give them some idea of the wealth of the contents of this goodly volume if we give a selection of extracts.

Of course it is inevitable that the "old chestnuts" should reappear. We have counted, at least, a score that have done duty any time these last fifty years from the story of the idiot lad who was the only one to keep awake during a prosy sermon, and who would have slept also if he had not been an idiot—a story first told, we believe, by Dr. Guthrie—to the modern fable of the lady who ventured on the dangerous ride on a tiger.

But apart from these old friends, the book contains many things that are new, and not a few that are really first class. As, for instance, the story of the woman who saw her grand-mother in a dream, and on consulting her physician, was led to confess that she had eaten half a sausage for supper.

"Then, madam," said the practitioner, "if you had eaten the other half you would have seen your grandfather also."

Or the story of the Halifax friend who commented on a certain legacy. "I was speaking to a friend at Halifax of a young widow who had been left £500 a year on the condition that she did not marry again. I said I thought it rather hard, to which he replied in broad Yorkshire: 'Well, vicar, I doan't see that. If I die and my wife married again, I doan't see why I am to keep t' other chap!'"

Or this: "A father writes to his son, I cannot leave you much my boy" your mother has always been so extravagant. If I had never married her you would have inherited at least £20,000!

Here is a story of Goldwin Smith: Goldwin was apparently wrapt in thought one morning at breakfast, and one would suppose he was contemplating writing a brilliant essay. His father, somewhat impatient of his silence, said: "A penny for your thoughts, Goldwin." To this challenge I heard Goldwin reply: I was just thinking what an awful thing it must be for a giraffe to have a sore throat; what an amount of gargle it would have to swallow, and what length of bandage it would require.

The reminiscences of his boyhood and school boy life are related with much glee. The chapter is full of the rollicking abandon of the typical schoolboy, so full of animal spirits that he must perforce get into mischief. Yet only once did he really carry through a practical joke for which he afterwards felt sorry. That was when, to get even with a veracious governess who appropriated the delicacies of the table to herself he emptied the whole contents of a cruet of cayenne paper into the muffin. "We placed the muffin near her, as you put a bit of cheese into a mousetrap. At once she attacked it. I watched the effect. She took one portion and ate it without even winking or wincing. She consumed the whole of it without evincing the slightest emotion; her inside must have been a very burning furnace." He never forgave himself for the cruelty of that boyish revenge.

Speaking of the value of pictures in conveying Biblical facts to a child's mind, Dr. Pigou refers to some of the crude illustrations that frequently adorned, or otherwise, the walls of the Sunday School. He says: I have seen a picture of John the Baptist's head being brought on a charger, the "charger" being "a horse rampant violent," and apparently beyond all control. How John the Baptist's head reached its destination surpasses my comprehension. I have seen David represented in his youth contending with a lion. David is more like an acrobat, in silk "blouse" and "fleshings." The lion was painted blue, a rare specimen of the "genus leo"! All these and many more convey false and ridiculous impressions. What child in after years would not associate the daughter of Herodias' request with a very troublesome war horse, and David contending with a lion the like of which, so far as colouring goes, we might search for in vain at the "Zoo"?

These things have reference to forty years ago. We have improved vastly since those days.

Here is a story in connection with a verger who was noted for his rigid adherence to the letter of the Rubric. Dr. Pigou was conducting a mission in the church where this verger ruled and held sway. The chancel was under repair. The ante-Communion office was read from the prayer desk outside the chancel. What possessed me to do it I cannot tell—I went into the pulpit whilst the Nicene Creed was being said. I was on my knees asking for God's blessing on what I was about to say. Of a sudden, while I was on my knees I felt a rousing thump planted in my side. I looked and lo! there was the verger, looking like the figure of Punch in Punch and Judy. Before I had recovered from the shock, he said: 'What are you doing in this ere pulpit afore the Nicene Creed be finished? My dear people wont have it. Come out; come down'!

In reference to Sunday School treats he writes:—"While it is natural that Sunday-school scholars should have some 'outing' or 'treat' I am persuaded that all this needs looking to and safeguarding. We know how attendances that were slack increase as the time of the outing draws near, how even a child debates whether church or chapel gives the best and most frequent treats, and has been known so to manage it that it has gone to both. There should be nothing of the nature of a bribe to persuade a child to attend Sunday-school. Even treats are overdone. Teachers, in their solicitude, ply tea and cakes and buns to such an extent that one boy, asked and pressed to have another bun, said in broad Yorkshire: 'I thinks I could manage it if I stood up'? I heard of another boy so stuffed with caked and buns that he could not only not walk, but said to his mother: 'Carry me home, but do not bend me.' Of another: 'Have you had a good tea?' 'No,' laying his hand on his diaphragm; 'it doan't hurt me yet?' Considering a boy's capacity, that meant considerable consumption of supplies."

Much is heard in these days of the defects of teaching by rote in Elementary schools. One should not expect more from the amateur than from the professional tutor; but there is abundant room for improvement in Sunday as well as in day schools if the following authentic specimen of the results attained can be widely multiplied. A Sunday scholar wrote out what he had learned by heart thus:—

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

A Native Up-rising.

GARRISON ANNIHILATED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Bondelszwartz tribe in German South-West Africa are actively rebelling, and the German Garrison at Warmbad is reported to have been annihilated.

The German Consul at Cape Town has received information from native sources that the non-commissioned officer commanding at Warmbad has been killed and also the Bondelszwartz chief.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Yongampho Fort Dismantled.

AFFRAY AT CHEMULPO.

Reuter (Yokohama) says that official intelligence states the Russians have dismantled the Fort at Yongampho and are withdrawing their forces, leaving only a guard of twenty police.

A "Daily Mail" telegram from Tokio states that an affray took place on the pier at Chemulpo on Sunday between some Russian sailors from the gunboat Bobr and a number of Japanese residents and some sailors from the Japanese cruiser Chujoda. Ten Japanese and a number of Russians were injured.

THE WAR AGAINST THE MULLAH.

Naval Demonstration.

ITALIAN AND BRITISH SHIPS AT OBBIA.

A "Daily Telegraph" despatch from Aden says the Italian cruiser Lombardia sailed for Obbia on Monday afternoon, and that the warships Coatil and Galilei and the British warship Porpoise were to sail for Obbia on the following day.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Fighting at Sulek.

REINFORCEMENTS DESPATCHED.

Reinforcements have gone to Sulek, the scene of the fighting in the Aden Hinterland.

The General Officer Commanding has already arrived there.

RUSSIA IN MUKDEN.

A Chinese Conference.

TARTAR GENERAL A PRISONER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Reuter wires from Peking that a conference of the Dowager Empress and high officials was held to-day regarding the re-occupation of Mukden by the Russians.

The Viceroy Yuan-shikai has been summoned from Tientsin.

The Russians are detaining the Tartar General commanding at Mukden in custody in his Yamen.

MACEDONIAN HORRORS.

Turkish Atrocities Increasing.

BULGARIAN MINISTER'S VIEWS.

M. Tzokorf, the new Bulgarian Minister in London, in an interview with Reuter's representative, declared that the situation in Macedonia was absolutely not improved, and that Turkish atrocities there were increasing.

He regarded war between Turkey and Bulgaria as eventually almost inevitable.

The Bulgarian elections have been conducted with unwonted calm. The Ministerialists have a large majority.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Terrible Loss of Life.

TWENTY-FIVE VICTIMS.

A terrible fire took place yesterday in a large tenement in New York which is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Twenty-five people perished, mostly from suffocation, and the majority were women and children.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

New British Minister at Madrid.

SIR M. DURAND'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Edwin Egerton, British Minister at Athens, has been appointed British Minister at Madrid.

[Sir Edwin Henry Egerton has been Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Hellenes since 1892. He was born in November, 1841, and entered the diplomatic service in 1859. In 879 he was Secretary of Legation at Buenos Ayres, nd held the same post at Athens in 1881. In 1884 he became Consul-General for Egypt; in 1885 he was appointed Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople, and he held the same post at Paris in 1893. He was created C. B. in 1886 and K. C. B. in 1897.]

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

GREAT RAILWAY SMASH.

Collision in America.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

A train containing 945 passengers mostly the Purdue University football team and their friends going to play the Indiana University collided with some gravel cars near Indianapolis.

Twelve of the players were killed and 53 injured of whom the lives of 23 are despaired of.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, NOVEMBER 2.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Peninsular, with the English mail of the 23rd ult., left here for Bombay at 1 p.m. to-day. The same Company's s. s. China left for Colombo and Australia at 1 p.m. to-day.

NEW INDIAN MARINE VESSELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

The construction has been sanctioned of the following vessels for the Indian Marine at Bombay:—A tug costing a lakh of rupees to replace the Elephanta; a launch costing a quarter of a lakh to replace the Ethel; two hoop and baggage barges costing thirty thousand rupees each; and also wharf boats and a wharfing yawl costing fifteen thousand rupees.

THE STEAMER JUBA.

The steamer Juba, belonging to the British Protectorate in East Africa, goes into the Government Dockyard at Bombay next month.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE AT SIMLA.

The official resume of the proceedings of the recent Railway Conference issued to-day shows that the recommendation of the meeting to the Home boards to enlarge the scope of the Railway Association upon the lines recommended by Colonel Wilson was unanimous. Mr. Jacobson's appointment as Secretary is merely temporary pending the settlement of this important question. The Conference decided to formulate rules without delay for granting medals and money rewards for essays on railway subjects to encourage technical study amongst the railway staffs. It also accepted as worthy of practical trial the Pope Keatinge patent wagon lock and also an automatic coupling arrangement invented by one of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway engineers.

The next meeting of the newly formed Conference Association takes place in Calcutta next February.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

POONA, NOVEMBER 3.

The Bombay Presidency Rifle Association Central Meeting will be held on the Wanowrie Rifle Ranges from the 18th to the 28th instant. The camp will be pitched by the 15th for the accommodation of competitors. Brevet-Major Baumgartner, East Lancashire Regiment, is appointed Camp Commandant and Captain Dobles, 94th Russell's Infantry, Range Superintendent.

DOCTOR DROWNED AT RANGOON.

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 3.

Dr. L'Estrange, Assistant Port and Health Officer, while returning home after viewing the illuminations in connection with a Burmese festival, fell into a canal last night and was drowned, although a plucky attempt at rescue was made. The deceased is a widower, and leaves six children to mourn his loss.

EX-PRIVATE EMERSON'S CASE.

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

The second class passage home by P. and O. steamer originally granted to Mr. Emerson is now changed. Mr. Emerson wrote to Government stating that he would prefer a passage by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer sailing from Madras direct as it would be beneficial to his health since he could thus avoid the long journey to Bombay by train and have a longer sea voyage. Government having acceded to his request he will leave Madras by the "Goorkha" which is advertised to sail from here about the 9th instant.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 3.

Captain Walker, 46th Punjabis, has been selected for Quartermaster, Indian Contingent, King's African Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. Lambkin, Royal Army Medical Corps, embarks at Hongkong on the 7th November for a tour of service in India, in succession to Captain J. E. Brogden, Royal Army Medical Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Morris, Royal Army Medical Corps, has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, Southern District, and proceeds to England on relief by Colonel Leake, Royal Army Medical Corps, in December.

Captain A. L. Keogh, 2nd Battalion, Connaught Rangers, has been detailed for a tour of duty at the Regimental Depot, vice Captain A. S. Hogg.

ARRIVALS: NOVEMBER 3.—Knox, Captain, Madras, R A M C, on special duty, from Simla.

Hodson, Lieutenant, Bombay, North Staff, to join, from Nasirabad.

Greenfield, Brigadier-General, Bombay, D A G, on duty, from Poona.

Glennie, Colonel, Bombay, C E, Bombay Command, on duty, from Poona.

Heyland, Lieutenant, Bombay, 31st Lancers, on language leave, from Deesa.

General Egerton telegraphs that the health of the British officers and men is good, that of the native troops fair, and of the followers good. The Hiroun is reported to be at Elwaiset near Gerouse and Karias on the edge of the South Hand. Light rain is reported in Nogal but none in the South Hand.

ENCOUNTER WITH DACOITS.

TWO MEN KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, NOVEMBER 3.

Several dacoits having assembled in the garden of a Bunniah, named Bunsedar, at Sonepat, the malis in charge, believing them to be fruit thieves, attempted to arrest them. The men were armed with knives, and in the struggle which ensued two of the malis were killed outright, and a third dangerously wounded.

One of the murderers was seriously hurt, being carried away by the rest of the band, badly wounded.

No clue has been found as to the identity of the gang.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

TSAR'S POSTPONED VISIT TO ITALY.

ITALIAN INDIGNATION.

London, Oct. 17.—St. Petersburg newspapers are responsible for the statement that the Czar's projected visit to Italy was postponed owing to the preparations of the Italian Socialists to give the Imperial visitor a hostile reception.

The Italian press is displeased at the postponement of the visit, and ridicules the fears of the Russian detectives for the safety of the Czar. It regrets that monarch's nervousness and adds that he is not particularly friendly to Italy.

THE KAISER'S ISLAND STRONG HOLD.

THE PRESS EXPOSURE.

JOURNALISTS IMPRISONED.

Herr Leyd, the editor of the "Vorwaerts," who was recently committed for trial on a charge of insulting the Kaiser, has been convicted and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment. His offence consisted of publishing an article entitled "The Story of the Spandau Stronghold." He declared that he was convinced of the authenticity of the letter giving the story but he refused to give up the name of the writer.

Herr Kolinsk, the co-editor, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for libelling certain Imperial officials.

At the same court, three Socialists and provincial editors, including a member of the Reichstag, were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for statements reflecting seriously on the Imperial family.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

UNITED STATES PREPARING TO MAINTAIN IT.

London, October 17.—The United States Government is sending agents to South America to study the military conditions in that country. The opinion prevails at Washington that the Monroe doctrine will sooner or later have to be maintained by force of arms in the southern continent, which must ultimately be a scene of conflict between the United States and some of the European nations. The Washington authorities have learned with alarm that certain European Powers, especially Germany are collecting similar information in the same quarter.

DR. DOWIE'S CRUSADE.

ZIONIST LEADER ROBBED.

Dr. Alexander Dowie and his 3,000 crusaders arrived at New York yesterday morning. Their avowed purpose is to collect money for God's work. The crusaders breakfasted at Madison Square. The rank and file subsequently proceeded to various cheap boarding-houses, but Dr. Dowie and his wife took up their residence in a fashionable hotel. Dr. Dowie has since informed the police that he lost a diamond brooch valued at £300. It is supposed that it was stolen during the crush that marked their arrival.

LOCK-OUT IN SCOTLAND.

SHALE MINERS' DISPUTE.

A lock-out has been notified of four thousand shale miners in Scotland. The men refused to submit to arbitration the question of an advance in wages.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN.

POSITION OF THE DUKE.

GERMANY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

London, October 18th.—The Duke of Devonshire, in a recent letter to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, stated that he was willing to accept the position of president of the Unionist Free Food League if its constitution were broadened and its operations extended. He also wished it to be understood that the league did not oppose the intention of the Government to propose tariff legislation for the purpose of negotiating commercial treaties with foreign countries for the mitigation of hostile tariffs. The Duke advocated that the league should strive to restrain the Government's action so as to bring it within the limits he suggested. He also strenuously urged that the duty of presenting to the country economical and political arguments against Mr. Chamberlain's proposals ought not to be left entirely to the Radical Opposition or to the members of the Cobden Club.

The league have unanimously accepted the Duke of Devonshire's conditions.

Some uncertainty exists in reference to the position of Mr. Ritchie and Lord George Hamilton, who had previously joined the league.

"The Times" says that the Duke of Devonshire's position is intermediate between Mr. Balfour's and that of the free importers. It adds that it is a pity he cannot go further in the application of the principle he accepts for the removal of the difficulties he so clearly recognises.

Viscount Goschen, speaking at the Passmore Edward's Hall yesterday, said that Britain was dependent for four-fifths of its food on the oversea supply. "Wheat," he said, "is much cheaper in England than in France and Germany because we are free-trade and they are protectionist, we ought to keep our food channels free." He admitted that he was wrong formerly when he supported the tax on corn. Would the colonies be satisfied with a 2s. duty on corn? Perhaps if it were imposed they would ask for more, and then friction would arise.

The Berlin "Kreuz Zeitung" urges that South Africa should be treated like Canada if she grants preference to Britain in a manner prejudicial to the German exporters. It considers it inexpedient however, that Germany should enforce a high autonomous tariff against South African wool, which represents nearly the whole of the German imports from South Africa.

The Conservatives in the Reichstag will probably propose that the provisional concession of the favoured nation treatment to Britain shall end when the new German tariff comes into operation.

REPLYING to a deputation which urged the desirability of the British Post Office adopting the system of collecting from the consignees of parcels the value of the goods contained therein, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that he was quite favourable to such an arrangement, the opposition to which came, not from inside, but outside the Postal Department. He thought, however, that public opinion required further education before they could make the advance desired.

DEPARTURE OF GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW.

THE 121st Pioneers will detail a guard of honour of 50 rank-and-file, with Band and Regimental Colors, under the command of two Officers, to parade at the Victoria Dock in review order (summer clothing) to-day at 8-30 a. m. to receive General Sir Robert Low, G.C. B., on his departure for Tasmania. Commanding Officers and Heads of Departments and Staff Officers off duty will attend. Dress—Review order, summer clothing. General Sir Robert Low will be received with a general salute. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

ARRIVAL OF SIR A. HUNTER.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Sir Archibald Hunter, commanding the Forces, Bombay Command, will arrive at Bombay, Victoria Terminus, at 5-30 a.m. (local time) to-day. The arrival of the Lieut.-General Commanding will be private. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. to-day to announce the arrival of the Lieut.-General Commanding.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular, Captain A. G. Cubitt, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, from Aden, with the English mail of the 23rd October, brings the following passengers:—

Balfour Col J H
Wyatt Rev W
Wyatt Rev E
Thomas Miss
Willis Miss
Ker Mr and Mrs J H
Mackenzie Mrs and Miss
Herbert Rev and Mrs
Wootton Rev C W
Joseph Mr G
Radley Mr and Mrs B V and infn
Forgan Rev R
Cairns Rev M R
Low Mr and Mrs C E
Prinsep Sir H T
Newbury Mr and Mrs E
Sefton Mr S
Gabbett Mr H A
Holmes Rev
Jackson Rev
Manley Rev
Willemore Mr W
Gedge Rev and Mrs and child
Cresswell Mr G E
Chapman Miss
Garwood Capt and Mrs J
Aitchison Miss
Hudson Mr R H
Campbell Mr
Sheerman Mr C H
Inglis Mr H
Lawrence Mrs and infant
Armstrong Major V C and two petty officers
Greene Mr A P
Dunford Mr C E
Hamilton Major and Mrs C
Anderson Mr A
Skipwith Lieut F
Russell Mr A P
Chitty Mr and Mrs C W and child
Stewart Capt F N V
Armstrong Col and Mrs
Craven Mr C H
Dunne Mr and Mrs A M
Jones Col H G
Rivet-Carnac Mr L
Ricketts Capt and Mrs
Bankier Mrs and 2 children
Ranking Col G
Aitken Mr and Mrs R
Oppenheim Mr E T
Faith Mr N D
Harris Mr E B
Parson Mr W
Wyndham Mr P
Hate Miss F L
Nairne Miss E
Marshall Mr J R
Sparling Mr and Mrs A W
Scott Mr and Mrs E
Greathead Mr and 2 Misses
Farmer Vet Lt J
Crichton Major and Mrs
Madras Rt Rev Bishop and friend
Rickard Capt J S
West Mr C H
Lushington Mr H W
Brown Mr W
Adams Mr J E
Walton Mr and Mrs H J
Randall Mr P M
Harper Lt A F
Shakespear Mr and Mrs A B
Morgan Mrs P L and infant
Clark Mr W L
Watson Lt-Col G H
Barry Mrs
Browne Lt A J E
Goodall Mr C
Manning Mr and Mrs
Tweedie Mr A G
Beeton Lt E C
Atkinson Col G
O'Kinnealy Mr P
Nethercole Mr M
Johnson Mrs C and 2 Misses
Rose Mr and Mrs P and infant
Cuthbert Mr M
How Capt and Mrs
Hahn Mr and Mrs L
Forteath Mr
Geldes Mr and Mrs and Mr E
Storey Lt P S
Thompson Mr A
Duke Col J
Rowlandson Mr E J
Carew-Smith Mrs
Stewart Lt C C
Prideaux Mr W
Geiehet Mrs E M
Malk Mr R W
Duncombe Lady V
Baker Miss
Yeld Mr R K
Oliver Mr
Wellis Mrs A
Fraser Mr L G
Wigley Mr T
Glade Mr D H
Blaschcek Mr H
Cowell Mr J L
Gill Mr H
Sullivan Capt and Mrs and infant
Hughes Miss
Alexander Mr E C
Le Marchand Mr C H
Hughes Lt A P
Woodbridge Mrs W H

THANA DISTRICT NOTES.

SINCE writing the last notes, says our correspondent, the rain has entirely ceased and cold weather and snipe have set in. Several bags of snipe have been made not only near Thana but near the Bandra Creek. Dasra has gone and Diwali has gone. At the former the ceremony of worshipping the Apta tree was led by Mr. Bhardi whilst just after the latter the district and the whole police force of the Presidency became poorer by the loss of the services of Mr. Goldsmid who has taken his pension and left for England on Saturday last. A pansupari party was given in his honour by Mr. Acharya, and was well attended. A monthly magazine has made its appearance in Thana. It consists of about 40 pages and deals with unpublished poems of the Maratha poets of the 15th century. It is hoped that the enterprise will prove a success as it marks another attempt to bring Maratha literature to the front.

THEFT FROM THE VICTORIA DOCK.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate heard a case in which Superintendent Sanderson charged Ramdas Bhimjee, an old Hindu, with theft of a case of silk piece-goods, valued at Rs. 5,000, from the Victoria Dock.

It appeared that, on the 8th January, 1897, a consignment of silk piece-goods was landed at the Prince's Dock from the s. s. Rohilla, and out of it the box in question was missed. Accused was at the time employed under a muccadam in the Docks, and it was his duty to ship and clear goods. He was engaged in landing the consignment referred to. Enquiries made in the matter showed that accused slipped the missing case to Bhowanagar the day after it was missed and soon after sailed for Karachi per s. s. Satrunji. About a fortnight later, the box minus its contents, was found at Ahmedabad. The accused, however, succeeded in evading the police till Monday last, when he was seen on the Musjid Bridge by Mr. Edulji Hormusjee, a gate inspector of the Victoria and Prince's Docks, and was made over to the police. All the missing property was recovered at Ahmedabad, where it had been sold by accused to several persons.

The case stands adjourned for further enquiries by the police.

A NORTH American Company formed for the production of rare metals has erected a factory in Buffalo, U. S., where by the utilisation of the cheap power offered by the Niagara Falls, the Utah uranium districts will be turned to account and the raw radium-barium product reduced to pure radium. Besides this precious article, the Company will obtain a great number of by-products less valuable, but still very profitable.

AN Assam correspondent writes to a contemporary:—The tea gardens have been having more than the usual trouble with the grog shops during the Durga Pujah, allegations being made by Manager after Manager that grog was sold to their coolies far under the statute rate of 6 as. a bottle, and in some cases as low as. 2 as. 6 ps. a bottle. It is horrible to think of the awful poison that is sold at such a figure and the consequent sickness among the coolies.

THE bridge across the river Tapti, which affords one of the easiest means of communication between Surat and Bandir, was built about 25 years ago at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000. The height of the bridge from the surface of the water was somewhat low and the safety of the structure was greatly endangered in time of flood. In consequence, an additional sum of Rs. 3,00,00) was afterwards spent, and its height from the surface of the river so far increased as to put it beyond all possible danger. It is now, however, badly in need of repair, and the sooner the repairs are carried out the better.

AFTER the close of the Railway Conference at Simla, Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway, exhibited to the members a curious invention known as the "Pope-Keatinge lock," designed jointly by himself and Mr. Keatinge, Storekeeper of the same Railway, to prevent thefts from goods waggons on Indian Railway systems. As everyone knows the ingenuity of the locksmith has hitherto been quite eclipsed by the ingenuity of the Railway thief, but if Mr. Pope's claims be well founded the honours at last go to the honest mechanician. The members of the Conference, at any rate, appeared much impressed by the theoretical merits of the invention; and accordingly the new lock is to be tried forthwith on several different lines.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SICILIA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Sicilia, Captain G. H. C. Weston, will sail to-day for Southampton, with 1 Battalion, North Stafford Regiment, and details, consisting 42 officers, 13 ladies, 8 children, 309 invalids, 6 women, and 13 children, 836 in health, 47 women, and 81 children in all 1,145 non-commissioned officers and men, 53 women, and 94 children. The details were brought to Bombay in two trains for embarkation. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut Col H S B Hodkinson, North Stafford Regt
Lieut Col and Mrs J Battersby and child, R A M C
Lieut Col and Mrs C R Tyrrell, R A M C
Major W G Loy, North Staff Regt
Major and Mrs D Hennessy and son, R A M C
Major L T C Twyford, North Staff Regt
Major and Mrs R P Stuart and child, North Staff Regt
Major R W H Jackson, R A M C
Capt L R Scott, North Staff Regt
Capt Walpole, R E
Capt H M Richards, R W Fus
Capt R C H Chalmers, Indian Army
Capt J V Forrest, R A M C
Capt A H Waring, R A M C
Capt and Mrs W G Lillington, Ind Army
Capt and Adjt E V Fox, North Stafford
Capt and Mrs P Barton and 2 children, R F A
Capt and Mrs C P J Ovans, K O S Borderers
Capt P C L Routledge, North Stafford Regt
Capt G E Lelnan, North Stafford Regt
Capt G J Monreal, Wiltshire Regt
Capt J W Loy, North Stafford
Capt C H Jardine, R Munster
Lieut and Qr Mr and Mrs F Gidney and daughter, North Staff Regt
Lieut Moore, R E
Vety Lieut Williams, A V Dept
Lieut W A S Edwards, North Staff Regt
Lieut J C Whigham, R Scots Fus
Lieut R J Arms North Stafford Regt
Lieut Duckworth, South Staffrd
Lieut R J C Meyricke, R H A
Lieut G S Owen, R W Fus
Lieut Hon J D Y Bingham, 15th Hussars
Lieut F C T Ewold, North Stafford Regt
Lieut P W Sumner, I M S
Lieut F Llewellyn, North Stafford
Lieut C A G Cunningham, North Stafford
Lieut F O Koebel, North Stafford
2nd Lieut J F Thomson, North Staff Regt
2nd Lieut P Lyon, North Staff Regt
2nd Lieut Bamford, Leicester Regt
2nd Lieut Arbuthnot, R E
Wife of Capt Walker, Indian Army
Wife of QrMaster McEwart, and son Border Regt
Wife of A P Robinson, R I Marine
Wife of Capt R W H Mitchell, R I Fus
Mrs Baird, Civil Dept

CAPTURE OF ALLEGED COINERS.

SEIZURE OF COINING PLANT.

SEVERAL natives have been arrested by the Police at Delhi for being concerned in what appears to be an extensive manufacture of counterfeit money in the Delhi and Meerut districts.

Information having been brought that some coining process was suspected in operation at the village of Jaisinghpura, a certain ghar was surrounded and searched, when a die, engraved 1895, bellows, silver and copper metal, etc. and newly made rupee were discovered, also parts of an incomplete machine. The owner of the ghar who was arrested then informed the police of the existence of a similar complete machine in the Chauri Bazar, Delhi, at the iron workshop of one Lalas Misa Mal Jawahar Lal Dhuliawala. This information proved correct, and the police also found the die of the reverse of the previous one buried on the premises. Four natives concerned in the manufacture of the machine were arrested.

The original Rura, Mistri, subsequently informed the police that similar machines existed at Meerut, where the D. S. P. proceeded, arresting one Rahim Baksh, blacksmith, of Mohali Purwa, in whose ghar an iron die of 1900 was found. A machine had evidently been removed previously, and it proved to have been sent to the workshop of Ram Baksh at the Hapur Sugarcane Mills for repair. He in turn incriminated one Sallimallah, a seal maker, of the Kairnagar Gate, as his accomplice in making the dies. The latter being arrested and his house searched letters were found showing correspondence with the Delhi people withreference to the machines. At the workshop of Ram Baksh at the Hapur Sugarcane Mills Mr. Dunsford seized a complete punching machine, then proceeding to the village of Yadnagar Here a visit was made to the house of a chowdrie where it was alleged machines had been sent, but none were found on the premises although the informant showed the spot where one had been fired. It appeared that a machine had been received but not working properly it was sentback for repair. Seven bad rupees and a (counterfeit) two annas piece were found on the premises. Seven natives are at present in custody in connection with the affair.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trustees was held yesterday, the Hon. Mr. S. Robsch presiding. There were also present Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks, Messrs. E. Gray, W.L. Harvey C. H. Armstrong, T. W. Cuffe, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. A.G. Viegas, Messrs. Sassoon J. David, D. E. Watcha and Bomonjee Dinshaw Petit.

TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION FOR POORER AND WORKING CLASSES.

The meeting resumed consideration of the question of providing temporary accommodation for the poorer and working classes displaced by the operations of Scheme No. II.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said there was no question of the necessity to provide such hutting by the Board, and after the reports read at the last meeting no one for a moment could wish that delay should take place in putting up the quarters. He moved a proposition to the effect that 500 rooms should be put up on the plot behind the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital which was the most eligible of all the sites and on the Esplanade alongside Cruickshank Road. In the event of the site behind the hospital not being available, the whole lot should be put up on the Esplanade site. Should both be not available, then as a last resource the Kennedy Sea Face site should be had recourse to. In proposing this site he knew he was doing it against public feeling but when the matter was one of life and death, a little inconvenience, or even a great inconvenience, should be suffered. The Sea Face site was more open whereas the Esplanade site was more central.

General Sir James Willcocks inquired which part of the Esplanade ground was meant? Was it the corner of the General Parade ground?

Mr. Ibrahim said it was.

The General said the taking up of it would be subject to the sanction of the Government of India.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna endorsed the remarks of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim. At the last meeting of the Board he had suggested the site behind the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital and along the south side of the Cruickshank Road, and asked the chairman to request the Government to sanction them. He hoped every effort would be made to secure this site for the erection of the temporary huts and that the Kennedy Sea Face might be left vacant for the public.

The Chairman said he had already been in communication with Government with regard to the sites but had not received any definite reply. On the site behind the hospital above 440 rooms could be put up and on a 70 feet wide strip of ground extending from the corner of Kalbadevi Road to the Police Courts 310 only. By lengthening the strip and making it 150 feet wide about 1,000 huts could be put up, but if room for 310 was taken up the least inconvenience would be caused. On a 70 feet strip alongside the railway on the Kennedy Sea Face near the Hindu Gymkhana 250 rooms could be put up. One thousand rooms required to be provided, but as an experimental measure they were making provision for the present for five hundred.

Mr. Ibrahim said he believed eight thousand was the number of people displaced.

After some further discussion, Dr. Viegas remarked the proposition was a reasonable one, and they ought not to waste time in further discussion.

Mr. Wadhia objected to the expression wasting time; they were discussing the matter in the proper manner.

Dr. Viegas said he did not use the expression in an offensive sense. He meant to say the proposition was so reasonable as not to require more time for its discussion.

Mr. Wadhia said he was opposed to putting in germs of disease in the Sea Face site, which was one of healthiest lungs of the city. For a temporary evil they ought not to put up a permanent one.

The General said the site would be had recourse to as a last resource only.

The proposition was unanimously adopted.

LAND FOR HEALTH CAMPS.

The Municipal Commissioner requested the making over of Chawpati estate site for the erecting thereon of public and private health camps.

On the motion of the Chairman, it was resolved to make over to the Commissioner the site extending from the south of the Parsee Gymkhana to the footbridge for the erection of health camps during the next seven months.

After transacting some other business, the Board adjourned.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

CHARLES KEENE'S DRAWINGS.

"FRANCESCA DA RIMINI."

ELGAR'S "THE APOSTLES."

LONDON, OCTOBER 16.

MR. VAN WISSELINGH'S exhibition of drawings (not quite accurately called "Punch Drawings") by Charles Keene has a curiously old-world air about it. Coming freshly from a survey of Phil May's (simple and dexterous work, with its flashes of black and white, these quaint, brown-tinted studies have a demure and sedate, almost a monotonous, appearance, that one has not associated hitherto with Charles Keene's drawings. They are not in many cases the finished pictures that appeared in "Punch," but more often those careful preliminary sketches of figures and compositions that were sometimes a mere shadowing of the final idea. They gain rather than lose on that account, so far as study of the artist's method is concerned, but they have not that broadly pictorial interest which goes to make a successful exhibition. They are not in any view a quite full epitome of Keene's work, for they include none of the landscapes and very few of those graceful female figures which were among the artist's triumphs. It is only some dozen years since Keene's work disappeared from the pages of "Punch," and yet, as one looks at these studies one seems to bridge a great gap of time which takes us back to the mid-Victorian era. Nor is the reason far to seek. Though fashions changed, Keene never changed with them. The dress of the "fifties and sixties"—the coats and hats that were worn by our grandfathers were good enough for him up to the last. But most of all the change has been made by the method of reproduction. Keene's work was translated by the wood-engraver, and he never concerned himself with that finished product which to-day makes easy the way of the "process" man. We are grown accustomed to see nothing in an exhibition that will not "process" without difficulty. Keene's drawings were made with any implement that came into his hand and not seldom in a brown ink diluted with water, his aim being to please himself, and Heaven help the engraver. But the old-fashioned look is after all only a passing impression, for one has but to study the drawings again to find them as fresh and vigorous and vital as ever.

On Saturday, Signora Duse presented for the first time in England the play that D'Annunzio framed on the story of Francesca da Rimini. We have within the past two years had two other plays on the subject Mr. Stephen Phillips's "Paolo and Francesca," produced at the St. James's, and Mr. Marion Crawford's piece, played by Mme Bernhardt. At this time of day, probably, most people regard both as mere melodramas breathing a language considerably above their station. Is D'Annunzio's piece any better? The answer is yes and no. How is it that a world-renowned subject has eluded the skill of an Academy prizeman, a novelist whose popularity is not confined to the masses, and the lion of present-day Italian literature? It is mainly, we think, the fault of the subject, subject as stated by Dante but for whom Fancesca would never have made her way in the world. It is his thirty or forty lines that have secured her an immortality of compassion. It is natural that the playwrights, ever on the look-out for big game, should give Francesca a turn. And that, she being a figure eternally tragic, they should be predisposed to regard the result of their traffickings with her as tragedy. But all that is tragic about Francesca is her fate after death. And the playwright, who cannot follow her beyond the grave, has nothing left to work on but a sordid and unnatural intrigue about which Dante was careful to say as little as possible. There is, truly, the reading scene, but that is hardly enough to furnish an evening's entertainment, tragic or otherwise. Hence the playwright can only shrug his shoulders, and making the best of a job much worse than he thinks, mug up history or invent it. Probably the best way would be to follow history pretty closely, not in such accidental details as Paolo's catching his cloak in the trap-door, but in such essentials as Paolo's being a married man with a family and Francesca's being a wife of some years standing and also blessed with children. Conditions such as these enormously enhance the tragic calibre of the lovers, and give them more to think and to talk about. The preservation of these conditions would very likely divert sympathy from the lovers to the husband. But, why not? In the absence of evidence to the contrary, Giovanni is the one who most deserves sympathy.

The only tragedy, stopping short on this side of the grave, that can have the warrant either of history or of common sense, is one in which the lame Giovanni is the central figure. He must, of course, according to English notions at least, have done something he knew to be wrong. His motives may still be of the best. Suppose, for instance, he marries Francesca merely with a view to strengthening the political position of the State he governs sacrificing her young desires to his alien ambitions. The catastrophe is natural: he loses the brother on whom he rested, the wife that he had come to love, and nothing remains to him but a position in which he no longer takes any joy. There you have, if not tragedy something suspiciously like it. And let those who object that this to pervert history bear in mind one of the few certain facts of the business. Having killed the lovers, Giovanni caused to be erected a splendid tomb in which they might for ever lie side by side. This was not the act of a mean or a jealous man. Such a one would have placed them far apart, or if together it would have been on a gibbet. But, of course, in the present state of polite feeling in Europe no such play would bear thinking of. And though D'Annunzio is not so energetic as was Mr. Phillips in stripping the lovers of every dramatic significance, of reducing Paolo to an eligible and extremely comely young man with a beautiful head of hair and saccharine and saponaceous flow of language, and Francesca to the most uninteresting of ingenues with a strong recollection of poets, making at the same time a kind of mediæval Quilp of Giovanni, he is at some pains to whittle away all just cause or impediment. Paolo's wife is mentioned, but barely, and not as a mother. Everything is done to make things pleasant as regards the lovers; and their scenes are the heart of the play. They are conceived, written, and acted with a passionate, lyrical fervour. The climax comes when Francesca, not for the first time, turns to the history of Launcelot. This scene culminates in a kiss, swiftly executed with a rapid mutual recoil, as with premonition of its consequences. And here it is interesting to note that D'Annunzio takes a diametrically opposite course to that taken by Mr. Phillips. Paolo says, or would say, Launcelot. She says. No, Paolo. Mr. Philips makes him say Paolo, and her correct him with "No, Launcelot." We do not think either way the last word of tragedy. But we prefer D'Annunzio's. The other, when one remembers how jealously a girl in love excludes the idea of the existence of any other man, savours too much of a bank-holiday flirtation and an interchange of hats. There is another scene on the main line that is telling. It is that in which Malatestino, the one-eyed (Giovanni is not the only person in this tragedy who is not quite as he should be), poisons his lame brother's mind against Francesca. The argument supplied in the theatre, says that Malatestino does not like Francesca but the text seems to show that like the rest of his family, he likes her too much, albeit she does not take to him. The scene is somewhat reminiscent of the third act of Othello, but, for all that, it is much more engrossing than most of the play. These scenes, with one or two others, less substantial, make the whole of the real action. In the aggregate they may play a couple of hours at most. But the piece lasts four. How are the other two hours to be accounted for?

Well, they are devoted to painting a picture of the time. D'Annunzio seems to have had before him Rostand and Cyrano de Bergerac. Two, perhaps three, differences are to be noted. First, Rostand was writing a romance, and romance can

afford to loiter where tragedy must press on. Secondly, Rostand has the art of working his atmospheric outings into the main scheme, and D'Annunzio has not. Thirdly, Rostand always makes for beauty, or at least amusement, whereas D'Annunzio makes for ugliness. Before Francesca enters there has been bloodshed. A slave comes with a bucket and sponge and mops up the mess. The blood-stained water in the bucket she empties into a sarcophagus covered with a red rosetree. There is a lot of D'Annunzio in that incident: blood and rose-leaves might almost be said to be his formula. Later, young Malatestino, having murdered the downstairs lodger—we should say the prisioner whose moanings interrupted a conversation—returns from the dungeon with his victim's head wrapped up in a blood-drenched cloth. This he lets fall on the floor with a dull thud. Afterwards Giovanni stumbles against the blood-stained bundle. And other things happen to it; indeed, it plays quite an important part. Now, all this is not pretty, though owing to the cloth being crimson all over we can take refuge in thinking of the bundle as charity flannel! To our mind, this blood-thirstiness has less of tragedy than of the lust of cruelty, that blood mania for which Napoleon clapped a certain Marquis in an asylum. That blood, as blood, has an unholy fascination for D'Annunzio may also be seen in Gioconda, where the heroine, having crushed her hands—they are afterwards amputated and she plays the last act concealing her stumps under a dolman—we have the stage direction. Her two hands . . . wrapped in a piece of cloth, through which the blood oozes. We hold with Mrs. Craigie that tragedy consists in irony and not in gore, and if these things are tragedy, Shakspeare must be at his sublimest in the scene of King Lear where Gloucester's eyes are gauged out and stamped on and Titus Andronicus, taken all round, is his noblest work—views that are not as yet very generally accepted. And perhaps we should mention a fourth respect in which D'Annunzio lacks the address of Rostand. Rostand knows what can be done on the stage; D'Annunzio does not. His siege scene is ridiculous. When we read it we felt that the theatre must be burned down and ourselves transfixed with as many arrows as St. Sebastian. Yet all we got was Signora Duse wandering about the stage with an electric-light wand swathed in red paper, and the only shafts were Paolo's, which left the bow at five miles an hour, and did not seem likely to go very far at that. They were born tired. As to the acting, Signora Duse was not at ideal Francesca. The actress is better when sinned, against rather than when sinning, and the wig that she has taken to wearing betrays one into regarding her no longer as an interpreter of emotion, as which she is unapproached, but as an impersonator of character, as which she has many superiors. Still, the lyrical love passages were beautifully rendered. Signor Rossaspina was admirable as Giovanni; his impersonation still further increased one's respect for him as a capable actor of great versatility. Calvani was a picturesque Paolo. There was a crowded house, containing many Italians, who applauded enthusiastically their distinguished countrywoman.

The central fact of this year's Birmingham Festival was accomplished on Friday. Elgar's "The Apostles" was produced. The critic, too, is compelled to receive within the circumscribed limits of his brain, a work which has cost its creator a world of thought; all is to be done within an extremely short space of time. Does anybody at any time ever pity the critic? Thoughful men must have felt pity for him during this performance. For what have we here? A masterpiece; an invaluable contribution to the art of the world; a score of pure gold throughout—a work so great, so remote from the common things of the earth, that to follow the composer in the distant fastnesses of his mind is, at all events, on a first hearing, something of a heroic virtue. He tries one, not because he wishes to compel endurance, but because he has carved out his way, and it is nothing to him whether you follow or not. There is the secret of his wonderful art; it is nothing to him if you take his score or reject it; and there follows the inevitable result that immense indifference invariably conquers those who are eager. Immense indifference, however, implies a sort of personal work which, granted a powerful brain as the origin from which that work springs, makes for ultimate triumph; and such power was certainly displayed. For a beginning, Elgar has touched music on its spiritual side in "The Apostles." He has, in Shakspear's overwhelming phrase, rushed into the secret house of Death. And the house of Death upon which he has entered is the Death which has captured the hearts of many generations, the Death which did not complete life, but which fell upon all the expectations of the future. One feels apologetic on the subject; but the point is this: a man has little to tell of his experience in the hearing of a certain work. He brings to that hearing a certain technical skill, a long endurance of sound. And such music as rises to Elgars—to this great masters—heart is of the finest possible quality; it is of "meaning most decisive. The libretto has been chosen by Elgar himself. The thought which prompted that libretto is not (as in Handels masterpiece) the actual mission of Christ, but the fulfilment of that mission. And Elgar puts his music in trust for the future, just as, in the Bibilical narrative, Christ who died left His mission in trust with the Apostles. That is a noble thought; and nobly it is worked out.

A DEAN'S GOOD STORIES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

"My duty toads God is to bleed in him tofering and to loaf withold your art, withold my mind, withold my sold and with my sontb, to worship and give things, to my old trust in him, to call upon him, to onner His old name and his world and to save him truly all the days of my life's end. My dooty toads my nabors to love him as thyself and to do all men as I wod thou shalt do to me to love onner and suke my father and mother, to onner and to bey the Queen' and all that are put in forty under her, to suilt myself to all my grooues teachers sportial pasteres and matsers, to oughten myself lordly and every to all my betters, to hurt nobody by world not deed. To be trew and just in all my deelius, to bear no malis, nor ated in your arts, to keep my hands from peckin' and steel. My tum from evil speak and lawin and slanders. Not to covet nor desat othermen's good but am labour trewly to get my own leaving and do my dooty in state if life and to each it his please God to call men. They did promise and vowl three things in my name First, that I should pronounce the Devil and all his walks, pumps and valities and all the sinful lusts of the flesh."&c.

Here are two stories which are too good to have been invented:—"A child came home very late from a children's party. Her mother said, I am afraid, dear, you did not say your prayers before you went to bed. No mamma, I did not, but I knelt down and said. O God, I am too tired to say my prayers; and He said, pray don't mention it, Miss Jones. . . . Mrs. Alfred Inglis had a class of boys in our Sunday-school at Halifax, and she had been speaking of the Garden of Eden. Her imagination ran riot on its fair scenes and its visions of unsullied beauty. Now, who can tell me what spoilt Paradise; A boy held out his hand. Yes; what spoilt Paradise? Woman, replied the boy, Oh think, my boy; what spoilt Paradise?' True to Yorkshire persistence, he replied "I says Woman."

Of unconscious humour in the pulpit—of the absurdities of men who from lack of thought or verbal, clumsiness, excite laughter rather than reverence—the following is an example;—A preacher preaching to a somewhat dro sy set of farmers in a village church took for his subject the parable of the Pr digal Son. Seeking to impress upon the people the long suffering and love of the prodigal's father, he said. 'Think dear people, how the heart of the father yearned over that erring child! He kept that calf three years in hope of his re turn.' Every farmer disposed to sleep woke up at the idea of a calf being kept as a calf, young and tender, for three years. Have any of my readers heard of the clergyman who preached on the parable of the sheep and the Goats? After giving the meaning of the parable and pointing out how it was a forecasting of the Judgment Day he leaned over the pulpit and said: And now, ref re I close I will ask each one of you most earnestly and searchingly to put to yourself this solemn question: Am I a sheep or am I a goat? Now, under ordinary circumstance, is it not beyond the power of imagination to think of yourself as either a sheep or a goat? There is little or no human resemblance to the one or the other. Perhaps to be a goat were the more difficult to imagine. But suddenly and seriously to be called upon in church there and then to decide and determine which you were could not but create smiles and titter.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES AND INQUESTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Has the Presidency Magistrate no authority to investigate or order the police to investigate a case of a death under suspicious circumstances on receipt of an information thereof?

This morning I had an occasion to present an information in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate in which the learned Magistrate was requested to direct the police to inquire into the circumstances of the death of a certain person who was believed to have been made away with secretly by somebody. The learned Magistrate refused to make any order on the information on the ground that unless a complaint of any offence against some definite person were made he had no power to direct any investigation by the police, and said that he was not going to act as an informant to the police in matters like the one before him. My contention that he had such authority to direct investigation in a matter like the one before him was thus overruled.

As the ruling of the learned Magistrate might be a precedent in his Court, and as I had great doubts about the correctness of the same, I have gone into the matter a little more carefully. I am strongly of opinion that the ruling of the learned Magistrate is incorrect and disregards certain important Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Now Section 176 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which confers authority on a Magistrate to make inquiries in a case like the one I had presented, runs as follows:—

"1.—When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and, in any other case mentioned in section 174, clauses (a), (b), (c) of sub-section 1, any Magistrate so empowered may hold an inquiry into the case of death, either instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police officer . . . ."

The words above are important. They show that a Magistrate can inquire into a case of death occurring under circumstances mentioned in section 174, clauses (a), (b), (c) of sub-section 1, if duly authorised in that behalf.

There is a note on the word "empowered" in the above section at page 283 of Ayer's Criminal Procedure Code, which runs as follows:—

"In Bombay all Magistrates have been empowered to hold inquests, provided they are not Honorary Magistrates in which case a special order for each Magistrate is necessary; . . ."

The reference, on which the note is based, is "Bombay Gazette," 1872, page 1325; and 1873 page 16.

From the above it clearly appears that a Presidency Magistrate has clear authority to himself inquire into the case of suspicious death, though the exercise of that authority is discretional with him.

Now the further question is—"Can a Presidency Magistrate direct the police to investigate a case like mine? Now section 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code is as follows:—

(1) . . . Any Presidency Magistrate . . . may take cognizance of any offence.

(c) Upon information received from any person other than a Police Officer, or . . . or suspicion that such offence has been committed.

Now if the Presidency Magistrate has, upon information received by him, suspicion that an offence like murder has been committed, he can take cognizance of that offence. In the case of suspicion cognizance takes the form of investigation. Under section 156, clause 3, a Presidency Magistrate can order investigation into a cognizable case.

Section 156 clause (3) is as follows:—

"Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above mentioned."

A cognizable case is defined as "a case in which a police officer, within or without the Presidency town, may in accordance with the second schedule or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without a warrant."

Reading sections 176, 190, and 156, together we have this result:—

"A Presidency Magistrate may direct a Police Officer to investigate a case of death, if, upon information received by him, he has suspicion that somebody has caused it."

I regret to say that a tendency is now-a-days visible on the part of Judicial Officers to decide cases by intentional methods without patiently looking at sections and cases which have a bearing upon the cases before them.

I have appeared in print, only as I am convinced that the ruling of the learned Magistrate is directly contradicted by the sections I have quoted and conflicts with common sense, and is, therefore, a dangerous precedent.—Yours, etc.

DATTATRAYA P. BHENDE,
B. A., LL. B., Vakil, High Court, Bombay.
Kalbadevi Road, November 2.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).

To-morrow (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 10th instant, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance. Dress, &c., will be notified hereafter.

3. There will be a meeting of Bo. Vol. Arty. Carbine Association at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, to-day (Wednesday), the 4th instant, at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 4th November.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.
Dress—Drill Order, Putties to be worn.
2. The G. L. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available daily for Class Firing until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that Members will take early advantage of this, and Section Commanders are requested to get their Sections out to the Range, so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

By Order,
R. W. L. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 4th November.

There will be a parade for all members at the Riding School on Tuesday morning next, the 5th instant, at 7 a.m. punctually. Dress,—Plain Clothes.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding, B. L. H.

I CANNOT vouch for the following story from an Indian station, says "Truth" but nobody, familiar with the way in which such matters are ordered in the Army will deem it inherently improbable. At this station recently a regiment received a parcel measuring 13 in. by 7 in. which had come by goods train from headquarters a distance of several hundred miles. On the parcel being opened it was found that it contained, amid a great deal of packing, two boxes of a well-known firm's matches, ordinarily sold at a penny each. It seemed that on a certain date the boxes of matches in store were found short of the regulation number, and accordingly this parcel was sent to make up the deficiency, at a cost for railway carriage of Rs. 3.6 as. In other words, upwards of two shillings of public money was squandered upon the carriage of each of these two penny boxes of matches!

THE NATIVE PRESS.

PRESERVATION OF INDIAN ANTIQUITIES.

LORD CURZON has, from time to time, evinced his deep interest in the preservation of Indian antiquities; to the people of a country whose greatness lies in the past what can be more meritorious than the preservation of what was once esteemed as sacred and what shall for ever be prized as beautiful—objects which evoke feelings of pride and admiration too deep for adequate expression? The "Voice of India" says:—Lord Curzon has described in speeches which become classical, the sentiments of profound reverence with which he had to tread on many a spot of sacred and historic interest in India. It appears that the necessity of taking legislative measures to arrest the progress of vandalism was pressed upon the attention of the Government of India in 1898. A Bill was drafted and circulated among Local Governments, and in its revised form was introduced in the Legislative Council at Simla last week. The main object of the measure is "to preserve to India its ancient monuments, to control the traffic in antiquities, and to prevent the excavation by ignorant or unauthorised persons of sites of historic interest and value." The traffic that is forbidden is not merely in Indian antiquities but also those of any neighbouring country, from which the Governor-General in Council may prohibit the importation of objects of archæological interest. This is not merely preserving what is valuable in India, but also trying to educate the archæological conscience of the Indian people.

THE WORK OF THE INDIA OFFICE.

The "Voice of India" enquires:—Is the work of the India Office inordinately heavy? Lord George Hamilton says that he is tired of office and jaded, and he is not very old. Unkind critics in the English press, however, remind the world that he will be in receipt of a pension of £2,000 a year, being an ex-Cabinet Minister, and that he leaves behind him in office one brother-in-law—Lord Lansdowne—and two nephews. One of these is Earl Percy, who was Under-Secretary for India when Lord George was at the head of the India Office and has now transferred himself to Lord Lansdowne's Foreign Office.

THE REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSION.

The "Gujarat Mitra" is glad to receive the intimation that the report of the Police Commission will be published, and that Government do not wish to withhold its publication as was feared at one time. The publication is delayed until the report and the proposals thereon of the Government of India have been received and considered by the Secretary of State for India. The public cannot possibly take any objection to the course which is perfectly legitimate. The decision of the Government to publish the report concerns the public more, we suppose, than the views of the Commission and even the recommendations of the Government. The Government cannot in justice to them withhold a document of such obvious importance from public gaze should it even find it impossible to coincide with the views of the Commission in any particular. There would be absolutely no justification for the adoption of such a course, as it would be clearly an act of great unwisdom impugning the fair name of British Government in this country.

SIR WALTER LAWRENCE AND HIS WORK.

Sir Walter Lawrence (according to the) "Voice of India" left this country the poorer for having accompanied Lord Curzon from his congenial and keenly appreciated work at home. He had already put in over sixteen years service and the five years now added would have qualified him for pension but for some tetchnical difficulty in the way. So the man who has earned much more than a provision for life has to begin life once more. To be near his family, Sir Walter prefers earning his bread at home to availing himself of any handsome offers of political employment out here. Lord Curzon's choice of his Private Secretary five years ago was recognised as a stroke of genius and those who knew felt at the time that there was good work going to be done for India. And at the Viceroy's "alter ego" all these years Sir Walter Lawrence has more than answered this expectation of the well-informed. It is scarcely time yet to estimate the extent and value of the services rendered by the retiring Private Secretary, accessible to all and always standing up for the weak as against the strong so far as in him lay. The most painful experience of his official life was his occasional helplessness in the presence of red taps and glorified mediocrity. Loyalty to his Chief no way cooled the ardour of his attachment to the great Service to which he felt it an honour to belong or to the Princes and people of India whose welfare was a first charge on his affectionate solicitude. Perhaps he served these varied interests best as a brake on the reforming zeal of the soulful soldier of Duty who is wearing himself out on what looks like a thankless task. For this alone he is entitled to the gratitude of our composite community.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

It is gratifying, says the "Praja Bandhu," that our friends at Madras are putting forth their best efforts to make the next session of the Congress that meets there in less than two months a thorough success. After the election of the President and the selection of the requisite site for the meetings of the Congress, the next important thing is the election of the chairman of the Reception Committee. We are glad to learn that the Hon'ble Mr. Syed Mahmood, a well-known scion of an aristocratic House and a staunch congress man has been unanimously elected chairman of the Reception Committee by the Congress leaders. The chairman elect has taken an active part in making the necessary arrangements in connection with this year's Congress. He is a highly respected member of the Mahomedan community, and his election as the chairman of the Reception Committee will, we trust, induce his co-religionists to take part in larger numbers in the deliberations of the Congress than has hitherto been the case.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST AND ITS DIFFICULTIES.

THE "Kaisar-i-Hind" remarks:—Slowly the City Improvement Board is realising the significance of the adage which says that those who sow the wind must be prepared to reap the whirlwind. For some weeks past the Trustees are experiencing the whirlwind which their own sowing of the original wind five years since has brought into play. The erroneous policy which launched scheme after scheme of improvement without thought and without sequence is now bearing its bitter fruit. As we have repeatedly pointed out in these columns the Board not only committed a grievous error in devising the schemes, irrespective of their relation to each other and of the general sanitary survey of the town, but most unwisely persisted in refusing to recognise that error for full three years till driven by the stress of public opinion of a most drastic character. Apart from it, the Board blindly went on demolishing houses without giving adequate thought to the absolute necessity of providing accommodation for the poor unhoused. It put the cart before the horse. The demolition went on at a rattling pace for a considerable time, while there was no effort made to build more than a single block of buildings at Agripada. While the Nagpada scheme alone unhoused ten thousand people, only a thousand were provided with quarters! This naked fact, when pressed home to the Trustees, wrought a change in their policy. And the more that demolitions in connexion with scheme No. 2 came to be realised, the more did the difficult problem of housing the evacuated stared them in the face. And to-day they seem to be overwhelmed with the difficulties of their own mistaken policy against which the public, from the very outset of the operations, warned them.

EUROPEANS IN CIVIC LIFE.

The "Rast Goftar" echoes the cry—cannot something be done to make the European community take a larger and more intelligent interest in the affairs of the City, and to lend their presence to the civic chambers of Bombay? Natives have been at all times, says our contemporary, the foremost to complain about the indifference and apathy which the most intelligent and business like community have been evincing in Municipal matters, and this is justly made a grievance by the more thoughtful section of the inhabitants and ratepayers of Bombay, knowing as they do what this aloofness means and what it deprives them of. Time there was when the Municipal Corporation of Bombay was adorned by the presence of some of the best and most enlightened members of the ruling community, when some of their leading lights cheerfully appealed for the suffrage of the Justices and the ratepayers, and when they were willingly sent in to serve the city. In recent years all this has changed! Europeans are as a rule loth to covet the distinction of being Municipal Councillors of the First City in India, and almost beg to be let alone. It has been well asked where are the Forbes, Souter, Dallas, Maxwell, Taylor, Blaney, Wood, Maclean, Geary, Morland, Kirkham, Peterson, Cooke, Cotton, Roughton, Selby and others of our generation? We are often told that the reason why the Corporation does not attract Englishmen in anything like requisite numbers is that it has been, for a long while now made a Barnum-show arena by smaller men and a field for personal rivalries and jealousies of ambitious persons and wind-bags. That the Corporation is not what it was some two decades back no reasonable man would deny but then is the withdrawal and isolation of the European community a cause or an effect of this? To our mind it is more the latter than the former.

THE work on the Simplon tunnel continues uninterruptedly with 4,000 workmen in the tunnel and 6,000 on the Italian section of the road. This tunnel will be the longest in the world and will cost £2800,000 or £200,000 a mill. It will be twice as long as the Mont Cenis and five miles longer than the St. Gothard. It is likely to be open to traffic in 1905-06.

HAUNTED BREAD OF BEVERLEY.

HOUSE OF MYSTERY.

BREAD SPOOK'S MUSIC.

The haunted bread of Beverley despite a host of explanations both fanciful and scientific, still remains a mystery. According to the "Daily Express" test after test has been applied, experiment after experiment has been made, but the phenomena continue and the Websters who have lived on their Yorkshire farm for twelve years are leaving at Martinmas (November 11) in sheer despair driven away by a weird problem of which no one can find a satisfactory solution. A novel test made by a Hull tradesman with a view to ascertaining whether atmospheric influences are responsible for the extraordinary dwindling and disappearance of the loaves has just been completed.

A small loaf was hermetically sealed in a leaden casket and conveyed to the farm and placed on the dairy shelf. Beside it were placed an exposed loaf and a cheesecake. The bread and pastry were allowed to remain a week, when it was found that while the exposed loaf had "decayed" or dwindled away the encased loaf and the cheesecake remained intact. During the time the experiment was being made, Webster's bread, which is kept in a covered pan, completely vanished in the same way as before, not even a crumb being left. Neither brown bread nor pastry has been in any way affected by this mysterious agency at any time during these peculiar disappearances. A party of shrewd farmers took a loaf with them to the farm for the purpose of making an experiment. They packed it on a table, and did not leave the room, but when they examined the loaf they found that a small portion had disappeared. The Websters have expressed their willingness to allow any test to be made in order that the mystery may be solved. The "Express" publishes sketches of the loaves.

The mystery grows deeper with investigation. It has hitherto been believed that the manifestations were confined to the dwindling away and ultimate vanishing of loaves, but startling though these phenomena are they do not comprise the whole of this weird Yorkshire story.

Strange noises are heard about the house after nightfall—noises loud enough to wake the children and to cause the Websters to believe at first that either a practical joker or a sleepwalker was responsible for them.

"Many times," said Mr. Webster to an "Express" representative yesterday, "I have come downstairs in the middle of the night to find the cause of these uncanny sounds, but however stealthily I went I have always been baffled."

Footsteps have been heard upon the stairs by both Mr. Webster and his wife. Listening to them as they approached, Mr. Webster has opened the bedroom door suddenly and shown a light. The sounds have sometimes ceased at this interruption and sometimes continued: but though they have been heard quite close at hand no human agency has ever been found to account for them.

SUPERHUMAN AGENCY.

"I am not a spiritualist," said Mr. Webster "but I am driven against my will to the belief that superhuman agencies are at work to cause these strange things."

Sometimes the noises have been so loud that Mr. and Mrs. Webster have been convinced that someone was making free with the chairs and fireirons in the room beneath them.

One night while ex-Police-constable Barridge stayed in the house in charge of the dairy he heard a footstep which he took to be Webster's outside his door and was astounded next morning when Webster told him he had never left his room.

But even these phenomena do not exhaust the mysteries of the Haunted Farm.

One night, when Webster had heard strange noises, he went to Berridge's room, and together they searched the house. Everything, however, was as they had left it on going to bed.

At breakfast next day Webster's fourteen-year-old son remarked that someone had been singing during the night. His father, anxious for the peace of mind of his family, told him he had been dreaming, and was not to say another word about it.

"LIKE A CHOIR SINGING."

Others, however, had heard this midnight music Mrs. Webster's mother was so terrified by it at first that she buried her head in the bedclothes. Now she listens for it with pleasure, "It's the sweetest music I've ever heard," she is said to have told a neighbour. "It is just like a choir singing"; and apart from the Webster family, the heavy slumbers of one of the farm hands have been interrupted by these minstrel voices.

Mr. Webster woke up one morning and found that his clothes were missing. A search discovered them scattered through other rooms of the farm.

Spiritualists from Hull and elsewhere have assured him that the phenomena are to be attributed to beings of another world. Unbelievers in occult manifestations look for the explanation elsewhere, and suggest that the singing and the removal of the clothes are the work of a sleepwalker. But what about the dwindling bread? Even a sleepwalker with a mania for clawing and consuming cannot pass beyond locked doors without a key. Moreover the wasting is as continuous by day as by night.

On the other hand, it has been well established that the decay of a loaf is immediately arrested once it is removed from the precincts of the farmhouse, and it has been whispered about that something of the same kind of thing occurred at Raikes Farm forty or fifty years ago. The eldest inhabitant of Bishop Burton, however, can tell no definite story on this subject, and at present the theory of supernatural agency is the only one that finds general acceptance.

THE TEMPLE OF HERO.

A LARGE and very perfect statue of the best period has been found at Samos where excavations are still going on at the famous temple of the goddess Hero.

M. Kavadias, the Inspector of Antiquities, says this is the largest of all the temples of antiquity 112 metres long and 55 metres wide. It encloses two rows of columns of which the form and arrangement are original and interesting. The space between the columns is not equal on each side. On the long sides there are twenty-four columns in each row placed close together; whereas on the short sides there are eight in a row, placed well apart. The Inspector of Antiquities has found in the ruins three capitals of the Doric order, which are of great interest to the history of the development of the Ionic order in Asia Minor.

A large quantity of ancient coins has been unearthed near Trikkala, in Thessaly and an ancient precinct, has come to light at Ægina.

TOO LIFE-LIKE.

LIEUTENANT BILSER, of the 15th Train Battalion of Alsace-Lorraine, has been arrested for publishing a novel in which he recorded a number of happenings and incidents in a German garrison town which until now have been regarded as service secrets.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent says the novel is entitled A Small Garrison. It purports to be a study of provincial and military life. Apparently the characters depicted, far from being the invention of the novelist's imagination, are portraits of officers and their families in the Forbach Garrison. Despite their fictitious nomenclature they have been identified throughout the locality, and have thus caused painful embarrassment to many well-known figures in the Sixteenth Army Corps.

Herr Bilser's remarks on the maltreatment of soldiers and other matters have contributed to swell the charges preferred against him. Pending his trial he has been lodged in the military gaol at Metz.

PRICES IN THE GOLD REEF CITY.

A CORRESPONDENT from Johannesburg writes to a Home paper: "The servant question here gets more difficult every day, wages constantly rising—I suppose because so many people keep arriving and so many here are rich enough not to care what they pay. I pay £32 a year for a general servant and £49 for a Zulu boy. Out of a good income, it is impossible to save anything worth mentioning. Of course rooms in boarding houses are cheaper than housekeeping but not nearly so comfortable." The same writer adds, her letter being posted early in September: "The winds are now boisterous, and the dust defies description, but stocks, wall-flowers, and lupins are in full bloom in my garden and roses are just budding. The violets have been beautiful but are now over."

FLORILINE—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar stops decay, gives to teeth the a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists, and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

RUSSIA'S DILEMMA.

STRONG BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

The "Express," Paris Correspondent, writing on October 15, says:—I had to-day an interview with a well-known member of the French diplomatic service. The information he gave me was so remarkable that though I am not allowed to use his name I consider it to be of sufficient interest to repeat in full.

My first question related to the possibility of war between Japan and Russia.

"I do not think they will fight," he said, "for two reasons. The first is that Russia is not ready the second that she fears the strong position in which Great Britain has placed herself. Whether it be at the initiative of your King or his Minister, the far-sighted diplomacy shown by your country during the last two years has never been surpassed in European history.

On my inquiring the reasons for his opinion he replied as follows:—

"Great Britain's policy has been to check Russia without fighting her. The interests of the two nations are opposed in the Far East, in the Middle East, and in the Near East. In China, India and the Balkans the Russian glacier moves forward slowly but surely, and to check it without a violent explosion requires a capable engineer.

"Consider, I ask you, what Great Britain has done. She first makes an alliance with Japan, in which she is not called upon to fight unless two countries attack her ally. Of these two countries one is obviously Russia, the other is obviously France.

CLEVER MOVE.

"She has eliminated the danger that might come from France, both by the new treaty announced yesterday, and by promoting a better feeling between the two neighbours through the visits of the King and the President. Japan and Russia are thus left face to face, Japan acting as a watchdog on Russian aggression. Yet if war results Great Britain need take no part in it.

"But Great Britain has done something more. She has tightened her friendship with Italy, so that the three liberal and democratic nations stand together on the best terms. It is no coincidence that the visit of the King of Italy to Paris should have been contemporaneous with the publication of the Anglo-French Arbitration Treaty.

"One one side there remains Russia with her absolutism; on the other the three nations who stand foremost as representatives of liberal opinion in Europe.

"The effect of this new shuffling of the nations will be felt in the Near East. There is no doubt that both Russia and Germany have fixed their eyes on the Mediterranean. They are nations that look ahead—far ahead. If Austria is disrupted from within by racial troubles or yields to pressure from without, we shall some day see Russia at Constantinople and Germany on the Adriatic.

"France, Italy, and Great Britain at present control the Mediterranean. The new situation which I have indicated would produce a change in the balance of power on the inland sea. British Egypt and the territories in Northern Africa which Italy and France now possess or hope to possess in the near future, would be menaced by Germany and Russia. Germany especially would demand large compensation from France in any extension of the latter's territory in Morocco.

BALANCE OF POWER.

"Thus is Great Britain's position in Europe vastly strengthened, and another check placed upon Russia's schemes."

"What other reasons have you," I asked, for supposing there will not be war between Japan and Russia?"

"Russia," he replied, "is not ready. Her base of operations would be in Europe, with only the thin line of the Siberian Railway to maintain communication with the troops at the front. In another year or two the Russian colonies in the Far East will have grown sufficiently large to maintain the troops that will be required. Her base of operations would then be transferred close to the war area.

"Again, if Japan were defeated, the Russian statesmen are asking what Great Britain would do, and whether America would consent to further annexations. Of course, there are a great many open powderbarrels, and a great many matches flying about. An incident such as the blowing up of the Maine might precipitate a war at any minute.

NOT IN A HURRY.

"As regards Japan, though the population is eager for war the Emperor will not be hurried. Negotiations are in full progress between Tokyo and St. Petersburg until the Japanese Emperor has satisfied himself that nothing will turn Russia back from Korea, Japan will not fight.

"Russia," I said, "is suffering from many internal troubles, is she not?"

"That is true," he answered. "The garrison of nearly every important manufacturing town has been strengthened. There is great industrial unrest owing to the repressive measures of M. Plehve who is a reactionist of the old school. But this must not be reckoned in calculating the chances of war. It might, indeed urge the Russians forward rather than delay them for in times of national unrest an outbreak of hostilities is an opportunity for welding the wasting is as continuous by day as by night.

"America is merely watching the situation at present. In the meanwhile she has concluded several commercial treaties with China which may turn out to be of importance in the future. If Japan were beaten, if Great Britain did not aid her and the Russian glacier began to move forward again in China, America would produce these treaties as a reason for refusing consent to any further annexations. She would not tolerate the exclusion of her trade for Russia's interests."

DARING WEST END ROBBERY.

£10,000 WORTH OF JEWELS STOLEN.

A DARING jewellery robbery took place on the night of October 15 at Messrs. Knight Frank, and Rutley's auction galleries in Conduit-street, London.

Throughout the day a valuable collection of jewellery, which was to be offered for sale by auction was on view in the usual way. During the night burglars broke through the roof of the galleries, let themselves down by a rope, and gained an entrance to the locked chamber where the safe was kept. They then forced and ransacked the safe, leaving only the cases behind. The value of the stolen jewellery is stated to be about £10,000. The matter is now in the hands of Inspector Drew. Messrs. Knight, Frank, and Rutley state that it has always been an open question whether an auctioneer is liable when goods in his custody are stolen; but the firm announce that whether liable or not they will promptly satisfy the owners concerned.

The jewels were arranged in 312 lots, and of these nearly 250 have disappeared, the separate entries ranging in value respectively from £5 up to £1,000. This last was the reserve price set upon a double-row pearl necklet, composed of 104 large and 103 small pearls, the whole having a gross weight of 403 grains. Another piece of very high value was a rope of 322 graduated pearls of fine Orient character, with a cluster-brilliant snap; another a set of three half-hoop bracelets, set with diamonds, sapphires, and emeralds. One group of lots, "by order of a lady," included the following items:

A choice brilliant name brooch—"Blanche"

A brilliant star, with twelve points, to form brooch, pendant, or hair ornament.

A brilliant half-hoop bracelet, with triple band and collet ends.

A set of three brilliant stars, with cluster centres and collet brilliants between points, to form brooches or tiara.

Among the remaining jewels and valuables taken were the following:—

Several brilliant marquise and other rings.

A large six-rayed star, composed of fine brilliants.

Five diamond stars, and several others.

An old brilliant ring set with three white brilliants.

A gem frog brooch and a diamond and ruby crescent.

A pearl and diamond daisy necklace.

An old English bracket clock, by Gravell and Tolkein.

A parcel of ecclesiastical plate, &c., comprising two silver chalices with two patens—28oz. 11 dwtsi two silver ciboria with covers—27oz. 16 dwt., smal. silver perforated lamp—2oz. 17 dwt., four small gold medals, three silver crucifixes, eight pearl and silver crucifixes, two ebony ditto, enamelled ditto, three gold ditto, gold and pearl cross, and three rosaries, with leather bag.

A massive gold curb bangle, set with a choice pink pearl, surrounded with twelve brilliants.

A brilliant leaf, brooch (one stone deficient).

A gold mounted whip, with diamond monogram.

A gold and jewelled tortoiseshell fan.

A silver gravy spoon, three table spoons, six silver table forks, six dessert forks, six dessert spoons, six tea spoons, and a sauce ladle—72 oz. 3 dwt.

A diamond and pearl tiara, which may also be worn as a necklet.

Fifty-six pearls, set as a necklet with diamond snap.

An imitation pearl collar, with a diamond and emerald snap, and five diamond bars.

There was also a mass of jewellery of various descriptions and an array of war medals, gold coins gold and silver watches, valuable clocks and antique table ware.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

AMONG the quiet little family excursions which Queen Alexandra has been making from Friedensborg, in company with her father and the Empress Dowager of Russia (says the "King and his Army and Navy") there has been one that possesses a peculiarly pathetic interest—namely, her visit to Roskilde to lay flowers on the tomb of her mother on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of Queen Louise's death. Queen Louise's tomb is, of course, in the great Cathedral, "the Westminster Abbey of Denmark," and the only remaining one of twenty-seven churches that once used to exist in Roskilde, Denmark's ancient capital. All the monarchs of the house of Oldenborg lie buried in the Cathedral there, and many of the old Norse kings and queens beside.

A writer in the "Spectator" on the hospitality of children says that next to being one another's guests, children most dearly love to act as hosts and hostesses. They never by any chance entertain other children from a sense of duty, but solely because they like them. To attempt to impose an unwelcome guest upon them is to court certain failure. There are children who, however brilliantly they may turn out later in life, are not properly appreciated by other children, and whom they firmly decline to admit into their circle. "And where," said a kind aunt who was acting as temporary parent to a family of small boys and girls, "where is your little friend Alfred?" There was a pause; and then the cheerful answer was returned: "We've locked him up in the garden cellar till he's fetched!"

Feasting, as a rule (the writer continues), forms no great part in their ideas of entertainment. The typical greedy child of the earlier numbers of "Punch" has ceased to exist, at least among the better class of children. They are far more decided as to the things which they do not like than as to those which they do, and in the latter they indulge with great appreciation, but moderately, and with discretion. Little girls especially are highly particular not to transgress the unwritten rules of the fable; and if, as they generally do, they happen to know that any of their small guests are under general orders not to eat chocolate, biscuits or strawberries, they remind them of the fact with remorseless memories. No, Bessie, you mustn't; you'll be ill; and then you won't be let come again.

The birth of the Donegall heir is not the only instance of its kind in the aristocracy. There is a lad of ten summers now living in Norfolk, according to the Sheffield Telegraph, whose grand-father was born in 1754. This is the Hon. Lovel Coke, the youngest son of the Earl of Leicester, K. G. Lord Leicester, who will be eighty-one on Boxing Day, is the son of that William Coke, first Earl of Leicester, who, born in 1754, married secondly in 1822 Lady Anne Keppel, and by her has three sons surviving. This William Coke was a great Norfolk Liberal, created Earl of Leicester at Queen Victoria's Coronation, and will remain distinguished for this, if for nothing more, that he gave his name (Billy Coke) to the billy-cock hat.

The Publishers' Circular gives some facts about Mr. Arnold-Forster as an author. He is well known as a writer of popular school books. The first of these was his Citizen Reader, which gave an impulse to the teaching of citizenship in schools that has been reflected in the sale of about 3 0,000

WRITERS AND READERS.

SIR HORACE PLUNKETT has now finished his book giving an account of the movements in Ireland with which his name has been associated. He has definitely chosen for it the title "Ireland in the New Century."

An interesting work by Dr. Armitage Robinson, the Dean of Westminster, is appearing with Messrs. Macmillan. It consists of a revised Greek text of St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, with a translation, an exposition and notes. The Dean regards the Epistle as an encyclical and the address to the Ephesians as a chance designation. The book is expository rather than critical.

Novels in which two familiar figures play a part will be published before long by Messrs. Chatto. Mr. Herbert Compton brings Queen Caroline, and some of the history of her time, into a novel entitled The Queen Can Do No Wrong. Miss Sarah Tytler refers to Sir David Wilkie, the arist, in a volume having the title Sir David's visitors.

An art book to which Mrs. Meynell contributes the text will be ready at the end of the month. Into it Messrs. Duckworth have gathered reproductions of noteworthy pictures of child life by the Old Masters of Italy. Mrs. Meynell aims at explaining and showing the important place which children take in the various schools of Italian art, and how child life was regarded by the people of the renaissance.

Mr. Thomas Barclay, whose hope of an Anglo-French conciliation treaty has already been partly realised, is preparing a collected edition of his essays on Practical International Law. He has written on this subject in the Encyclopædia of the Laws of England and in the supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica. His article there on Neutrality attracted a good deal of attention from authorities on the questions discussed.

Mr. Robert Procter, of the British Museum, who is thought to have lost his life while mountaineering in the Tyrol was engaged on a large work about early printed books. It dealt with the fine collection in the British Museum, and four parts of it had been issued. Another part treating of German books (1501-20), is just being issued by Messrs. Kegan Paul, and here, it is to be feared the work will come to an end.

The Path of Empire is a book by Mr. George Lynch which Messrs. Duckworth announce. He recently returned from the Far East, having travelled from Peking to Paris by rail. The title of his book, which describes the journey, indicates his view that modern invasion will be accomplished by means of railways. He instances the case of Manchuria and Korea, which are being invaded in this way by Russia and Japan.

Books by an eminent Churchman and an eminent Nonconformist will be issued almost simultaneously by Messrs. Isbister. Under the title From Sunday to Sunday, Dr. Moule, the Bishop of Durham, has written a series of devotional readings, which combine wide learning and Evangelical teaching. The problems of everyday life—of the home and the fireside—form the subject of a book by the Rev. F. B. Meyer, which he entitles Religion in Homespun.

Colonel Garnier, R.. E,, is the author of a book which Messrs. Chapman are to publish on The Worship of the Dead. It seeks to compress into a moderate compass and readable form the facts and archæological discoveries which show the relationship of the gods and religious systems of various nations towards each other. Colonel Garnier also points out the bearing of ancient tradition and mythological stories upon actual history.

A book which is a study of the Old Babylonian Empire will appear next week through Messrs. Harper. It has the title The First of Empires, and the author of it is Mr W. St. Chad Boscawen. He traces the growth of Babylonia onward from its foundation some five thousand years before the Christian era, until the final consolidation of the Empire about B. C. 2200. All this has been made possible by the astonishing discoveries of recent years in Babylonia and the adjacent lands.

Sir George Napier said of John Colborne, who became Field-Marshal Lord Seaton, that few men were like him. Mr. Moore Smith, in a biography which he has just finished, says: Although this book appears so long after Lord Seaton's death, I trust that an interest may still be awakened in the varied career of a great Englishman, whose military genius was at least equalled by the beauty and nobility of his character. The materials for the Life, which Mr. Murray is publishing, are drawn from Lord Seaton's own letters and those of his wife and friends, and from other intimate and authoritative sources.

Mr. Dent is using colour printing to a considerable extent for his books this season. His elaborate book on Venice is a case in point. It has occurred to him that Hawthorne's Wonder Book and Tanglewood Tales are not so familiar as they might be to the young people of to-day. Accordingly he has just issued them with attractive illustrations in colours by Mr. Granville Fell. Another book for a still more youthful audience, and so of more ample proportions will be a new Mother Goose, containing sixteen coloured plates and a profusion of black-and-white drawings by Miss Mabel Chadburn.

Miss Beatrice Harraden's new novel Katharine Frensham, which, as we have already announced in this column, Messrs. Blackwood will publish tells the story of a man and a woman who have passed the heyday of their youth. Like Ships that Pass in the Night, there is a vein of sadness running through the story, but the most numerous class of readers will be pleased to find that its ending is a happy one, and its dominant note, indeed, is one of optimism. The action of the story is set among somewhat unusual scenes, much of it taking place at farm in a Norwegian valley.

Mrs. Edith Wharton is the author of a novel Sanctuary, which Messrs. Macmillan will publish next week.—They will also have ready then Mr. Stephen Gwynn's new novel, John Maxwell's Marriage.—The lady who writes as Daniel Woodroffe, and whose Tangled Trinities attracted much notice, has another novel nearly ready with Mr. Heinemann. It is entitled. The Evil Eye.—Mrs. Henry Dudeney also has a novel appearing with Mr. Heinemann. The Story of Susan, as it is called, is enacted in a small English town in the early years of the last century. —Mr. Oswald Crawfurd has written a story which Messrs. Chapman will publish during November under the title The Ways of the Millionaire.—Next week Mr. Arnold issues The Nebuly Coat, a novel by Mr. Meade Falkner.

Sir Herbert Maxwell's new series of Memories of the Months will be issued by Mr. Arnold on Tuesday. —Mr. Heinemann has arranged to publish his important book, illustrating Mr. Sargent's art, on the 20th inst.,—Lady Helena Carnegie and Mrs. Arthur Jacob who wrote that successful novel, the Sheepstealers, are publishing with Messrs. Grant and sons, of Edinburgh, a book of nursery rhymes, entitled The Infant Moralist. It will have coloured illustrations.—Dr. Gerald Leighton is publishing with Mr. Morton, of Edinburgh, a book on British Lizards. It is illustrated from photographs.

Mr. Edward Jenks's book on Parliamentary England: 1660-1832, to which I referred parenthetically last week, was issued by Mr. Fisher Unwin on Monday in the Story of the Nations series. It has for frontispiece a hitherto unpublished portraitsketch of Charles James Fox by Lady Diana Beauclerk, several of whose sketches, by the way, are reproduced in the current number of the Connoisseur.

Mr. Augustine Birrell has been complaining of the rarity of the good political biography. There is no life of Sir Robert Peel, he says, only a masterly sketch by Mr. Thursfield, and a burning portrait by Mr. Disraeli, whose own life remains unwritten. Mr. Birrell, when he penned the final clause, had no doubt had no opportunity of reading Mr. Meynell's unconventional biography, and was thinking of Lord Rowton's necessarily delayed and unaccomplished task. Where is Canning's Life? he asks, and continues: Lord Stanhope's Pitt deserves, if ever book did, the adjective meritorious—but though it is better to be meritorious than meretricious, the epithet at the best is but a second-class one.

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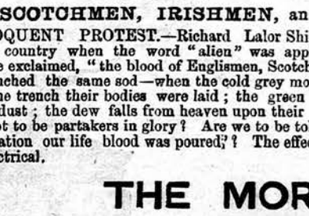

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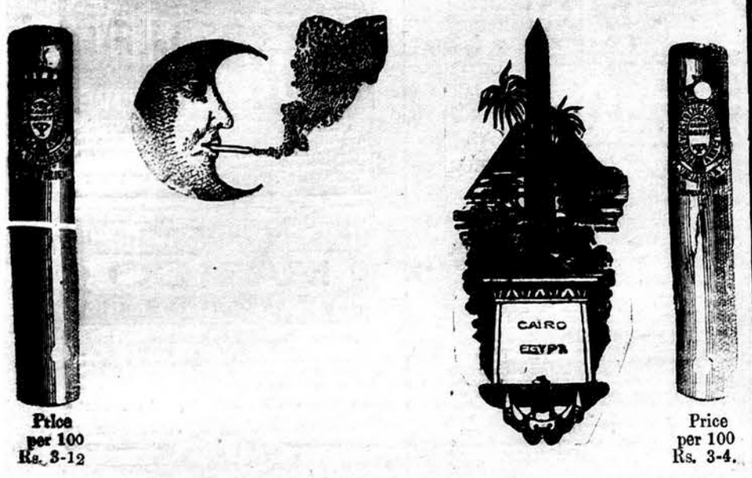

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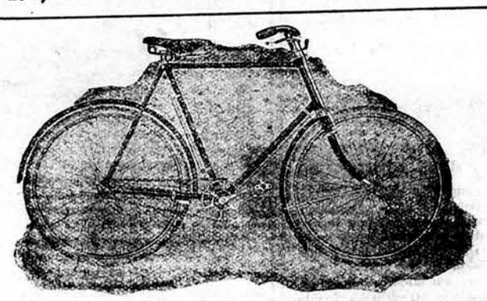

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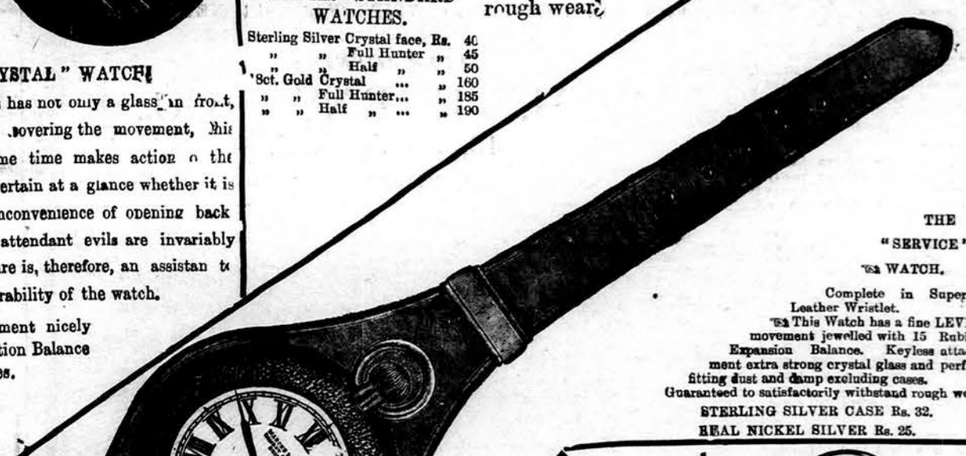

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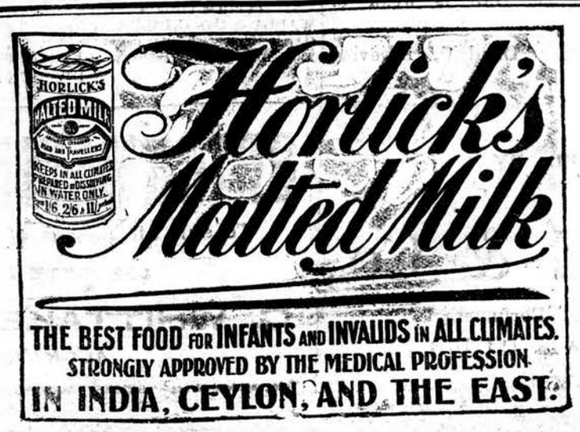

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